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The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,826 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY. 1886.
L GWALIOR	2738	500	R. Haselwood	29th Oct.
L GANGES	4198	800	E. Stewart	5th Nov.
M PARRAMATTA	4780	900	W. D. Anderson	12th ,,
L RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	19th ,,
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,
L VERONA	3115	600	M. de Horne	3rd Decr.
M PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	10th ,,
L CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	17th ,,
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	24th ,,
L ROHILLA	3500	700	W. BARRATT	31st ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets are issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

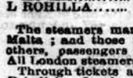
STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1886.
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	29th Oct.
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	12th Nov.
KAISAR-I-HIND	1023	700	E. G. Stead	26th ,,
MALWA	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th Decr.
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	24th ,,

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, October 18, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles transhipped at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Dec.	30th Jan.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	30th Dec.	10th Feb.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
D. BALDUINO	5,000	12th Nov.
BORMIDA	4,000	10th Dec.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 22, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

				1886.
s.s. ARABIA	3,550	480	Capt. J. Laird	25th Oct.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5,000	500	Capt. G. Boothby	23rd Nov.
s.s. VICTORIA	3,558	489	Capt. W. Russel	4th Dec.
s.s. NUBIA	3,550	480	Capt. J. Donaldson	11th ,,
s.s. PERSIA	3,550	480	Capt. R. Hutchison	25th ,,
s.s ROUMANIA	3,387	480	Capt. J. Harris	8th Jan.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

s.s. CALIFORNIA... 3,410 480 Capt. W. S. Young. 4th Nov.

Passengers by s. s. "California" can book through to London by sea all the way or overland from Marseilles. Each steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for first class passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, October 5, 1886. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ANTWERP DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN DRUMMOND," will sail from Bombay for Antwerp direct, on or about 30th October.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate music and smoking-rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
4 Forbes Street, Bombay, 16th October, 1886.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

SPLENDID First-class Iron steam-ships built on the Clyde expressly for the Indian Service, under special survey above the highest class at Lloyd's will be despatched as follows:—

FOR LONDON OR LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CANTERBURY ..... 13th November.
CITY OF CARTHAGE ..... 11th December.
CITY OF EDINBURGH ..... 11th January.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Two Bath Cabins, Bath, Punkhas and every Comfort for first-class passengers. No others taken. Crews entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd October, 1886.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

	Qts. Rs.	Qts. a.	Pts. Rs.	Pts. a.
CLARET—				
Household*	10	0	5	8
St. Julien Medoc. (J. J. B.)	15	0	8	8
Saint Estephe	18	0	.....	
Chianti	18	0	.....	
Fronsac	20	0	12	0
Moulis	28	0	16	0
Chateau Lafitte (J. J. B.)	30	0	.....	
Pontet Canet, 1880	36	0	20	0
Chateau Bellegrave (J. J. B.)	50	0	.....	
BURGUNDY—				
Pomard	24	0	13	0
Volnay	32	0	18	0
Chambertin	30	0	16	0
Ditto Extra Fine	60	0	33	0
HOCK (Finest Still)—				
Hockheimer, Specially selected	23	0	12	8
Giesenheimer	26	0	15	0
Scharlachberg	42	0	24	0
Liebfraumilch	50	0	27	0
SPARKLING HOCK—				
Choicest Brand	38	0	21	0
CHABLIS—				
Montrachet	38	0	21	0
SHERRY—				
Dry Cadiz	24	0	13	0
Amontillado	30	0	.....	
Cardinal	35	0	.....	
MADEIRA—				
Cossart Gordon & Co.'s Choice Reserve	30	0	.....	
PORT—				
Invalids'	24	0	13	0
Graham's Five Crown	36	0	.....	
CHAMPAGNE—				
Zipelius & Co.'s	36	0	20	0
Jules Mumm's Carte Blanche	45	0	24	0
Russeau's	52	0	30	0
Comte de Bonfort	52	8	.....	
Moet & Co.'s	55	8	30	0
Roederer's Choice Brand	65	0	35	0
SAUTERNE—				
Preignac	35	0	20	0
SPARKLING SAUTERNE—				
Normandin, Maignen	30	0	16	0
BRANDY—				
Kemp's Fine Old	30	0	.....	
Do. do. Very aged	48	0	.....	
WHISKY—				
Edina (Scotch)	24	0	.....	
Old Head (Irish) ***	24	0	.....	
Do. do. ****	26	0	.....	
CHARTREUSE—				
White			3	0
Yellow			4	0
Green			5	0
MARASCHINO DE ZARA			1	8

* Prize Medal, Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883.

KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 29th October, 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 1st November, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 27th October, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 4th November, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,250 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th November at 5 p.m.

s.s. "NUDDEA"	3,000	,,	24th November
S.S. "KANGRA"	1,978	,,	8th December
S.S. "HENZADA"	2,078	,,	22nd ,,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, October, 25, 1886. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Captain.	To sail.
BELGRAVIA	5,000	G. C. Boothly	23rd Nov. 86.
BELGRAVIA	do.	do.	1st March 87.
BELGRAVIA	do.	do.	25th May 87.

Passengers can now be booked by the above well-known and favourite Steamer for any of the above voyages. Two and four berth cabins on deck, punkahs, refrigerating room, &c., &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents.
Bombay, 4th October, 1886.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere en route and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON, BOMBAY; RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOLF KIT.

BALLS. CLEEKS. IRONS. PLAY CLUB. PUTTERS. SPOONS.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE,
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES. CLEARING RINGS. DISGORGERS. FLIES, Artificial. FLOATS, Cork and Quill. GAFF HOOKS. GIMP and GIMP TRACES. GUT, Salmon and Trout. GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble. GUT TRACES, single and double. HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut. HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble. LEAD SINKERS. LINES, Plated Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted Silk and Hair. PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial fish. REELS with secret checks. RINGS and KEEPERS. RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling. SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers SILK for binding and mounting. SPOON BAITS. SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CAMP KIT.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, have the largest and best Stock in India of every description of Camp Furniture and Necessaries.

All Orders executed with the utmost promptitude.

CAMP FURNITURE. CAMP BEDS. WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS. TRUNKS AND PORTMANTEAUX. UNIFORM CASES AND COURIER BAGS. ENAMELLED IRON WARE. WARREN'S COOKING POTS. CANTEENS. COOKING STOVES. DESPATCH BOXES. DRESSING CASES, TO ROLL UP. POCKET FILTERS. WATER BOTTLES. DRINKING CUPS. SPIRIT FLASKS. MILITARY HAND LANTERNS. DRESSING CASES, SOLID LEATHER.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
of the highest quality.

MEDICINE CHESTS. CLINICAL AND PICKET THERMOMETERS. BRAND'S PREPARATIONS. CHOLERA TINCTURE. LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT. SMOKED AND TINTED EYE-PRESERVERS. FIELD-GLASSES. QUININE.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPONGES!! SPONGES!!!

KEMP & Co., Ld., have now in Stock at their three Establishments a splendid and varied assortment of SPONGES, specially selected by Mr. D. S. KEMP. The quality is exceptionally fine and the Prices exceedingly low, and KEMP & Co. can state with confidence that a better consignment has never reached Bombay.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

STRAY LEAVES
from JAPANESE PAPERS.

THESE leaves are almost as soft as silk, although very tough, and are made of the finest materials entirely free from Chemicals which are used in the bleaching of Paper, and are confidently recommended as the best article ever produced for the Bath Room.

Per Volume, 12 as.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS.
FOR FAIRBANK CANNING Co., CHICAGO.

		Rs. as.
Tongues (whole ox)	per tin of 2 lbs.	1 12
Andrew's Corned Beef	,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Boiled Beef	,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Corned Beef	,, 2 lbs.	0 12
Do.	,, 1 lb.	0 8
Potted Tongues	,, ½ lb.	0 8

KEMP & Co, Ld., BOMBAY.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET." WHISKY.

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 24-0 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

JAVA CIGARS.

THE JAVA GEMS.

THESE are prepared specially for TREACHER and Company, from the very finest selected Tobacco. In Flavour and Aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.

They are described by an old Indian of upwards of 20 years residence "as being the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

Java Gems	No. 1,	per box of 100		Rs. 3-8
,, ,,	No. 2	,,	,,	,, 3-4
,, ,,	No. 3	,,	,,	,, 3-0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

RADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.

WE have pleasure in informing our constituents that we have JUST RECEIVED the following NEW GOODS in great variety, and most fashionable make for gentlemen.

BLACK, (PURE) SILK SOCKS; Embroidered Fronts; for evening wear, latest designs	per pair	Rs.	11 8
BLACK AND COLORED PURE SILK SOCKS, with Clocks	,,		9 8
WHITE KID, BLACK POINTS, 2 Buttons, best quality only	,,		3 12
WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Orleans Bordered	each	,,	3 0
SILK WINDSOR TIES, Light Colors	from	,,	1 4
WHITE SILK AND SATIN PIN SCARVES; Very elegant and richest quality	,,		2 8

And a large Selection of Silk Squares, Mufflers, &c.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS.

JUST RECEIVED

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CONSIGNMENT OF OUR CELEBRATED

MODEL WATCHES FOR INDIA

(Generally known as F. L. and Co.'s Rs. 50 watches.)

THEY are now in stock in sizes for Ladies and Gentlemen, and may be obtained in either PLAIN, POLISHED, ENGINE TURNED and CHASED cases, open face, hunting and cut-hunting.

It is no rare occurrence in our establishments to hear persons say as follows when bringing one of these MODEL WATCHES for cleaning. "I have had this watch in use for the last 18 years, it has been the most wonderful timekeeper, and even now though it is old, I would not part with it for what I paid."

We have continued to improve these watches where improvements was possible, and oare confidently assert that our new supply is of a still higher quality then the former nes.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

WHISKY.

SCOTCH.

	Per dozen.	
CARLTON, 11 years old, finest imported	Rs.	41 8
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	,,	37 8
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	,,	36 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S in square bottles	,,	28 8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	,,	26 4
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, our own blend	,,	25 12
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	,,	24 0

IRISH.

D. W. D., three Shamrocks	Rs.	29 8
Do. one Shamrock	,,	27 4
FINE OLD, our own blend	,,	25 12

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBRY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.

THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

BRINSMEAD'S AND SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.
STARLEY AND SUTTON'S BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
RAWSON BRO'S. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.
ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.

PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED.
ENAMELLING, ELECTROGILDING, PLATING AND NICKELING.
MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.—BRANCH AT POONA.

EXTRA LIGHT "VERY DURABLE."
"WEST END SHAPES." FELT HATS.

"A Large Choice"—BLACK & COLORS—The Latest productions.

HOAR & CO., { HATTERS, etc., } BOMBAY.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GREETING CARDS
JUST UNPACKED.
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT.
ALL OF THE LATEST DESIGNS.
IN PLUSH, VELVET, IVORITES, &C.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE NEW FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
THE HARDEN "STAR"
HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE.

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.

ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAS. CROWDER,
2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY; 156, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.
ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S COGNAC

SHIPPED in five qualities, older and more mature than the generality of Brandies shipped to India.

Four Star and Three Star qualities are Fine Old Cognacs, needing no recommendation from us.

Two star quality is a most excellent Brandy, though comparatively new.

The quality we distinguish as "Monogram" brand is remarkably good at its price, suitable for admixture with Ærated Waters.

Four star...Rs. 41-8 Three star...Rs. 36-4.
Two star ... ,, 33-4. One star ... ,, 30-0.
Monogram Rs. 27-0.

A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.

The Brandies also in bulk and in Jars of two and four gallons.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,
MANUFACTURED TO ORDER, EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA, BY
R. LIPP & SON OF STUTTGART.

FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND.
PRICE RS. 650, NETT CASH.
Packing in Tin-Lined Case, Rs. 25.

TRICHORD SEMI-GRANDS
RS. 1,300, NETT CASH.
GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE SEVEREST TEST OF CLIMATE.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT
IN THE PAVILION,
(Opposite the Boree Bunder Station.)
COME ONE! COME ALL!!
TO WISH THE PARIS MOSCOW MAN,
SEE THE NATURAL FALL OF SNOW, AND
HAVE A PLEASANT DRIVE ON A SLEDGE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats....	Re. 1 8	Second Class	Ans. 8
First Class	„ 1 0	Third Class	„ 4

VERY FEW REMAINED!
LADY REAY'S PATTERN
18-CARAT GOLD ALBERT CHAINS,
Weighing 7½ tolas,
Price, Rs. 210, each.
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART.
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

AUCTION SALE OF PLANTS AT POONA.

THE GARDEN belonging to Colonel H. G. Pritchard, Controller of Military Accounts, will be sold on Saturday, the 30th instant, at 7-30 a.m. Comprising a rare Collection of Ferns, Begonias, Standard Roses, and Ornamental Plants.
MORGAN and BALKRISHNA,
Auctioneers and General Agents.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a CHIMNEY in Her Majesty's Mint, Bombay.
Plans and Specifications can be seen, and forms of Tender obtained on application at the office of the Undersigned.
Tenders duly signed, sealed and endorsed to be delivered at the office of the Undersigned until 1 p.m. on Monday, the 1st proximo.
The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
MUNCHERJI C. MURZBAN, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, October 26, 1886.

SPONGES!
BEST Honeycomb Bath Sponges, Finest Turkey Cup Sponges.
A large assortment of the above is selected by a well-known House of London for the Undersigned.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOPER MADON'S
SELECTED
FINEST PALE CODLIVER OIL,
GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.
Prepared only from Cod livers when perfectly fresh,
Sweet and pleasant in taste.
A light and palatable oil, easy of Digestion, and taken with enjoyment by young Children and Invalids.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOPER MADON'S
HEALTH CORDIAL
IS an indispensable article in restoring lost Nerve and Brain Power. Is a Specific Cure for Dyspepsia, Mental and Physical Exhaustion, Nervous Debility, and Enemic Conditions generally. Excellent results attend the employment of this CORDIAL in treatment of Convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases.
Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and 2-4.
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GIVE A TRIAL!
HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS,
THE MOST POWERFUL
INVIGORANT AND STIMULATING TONIC
Ever Produced.
Permanently Imparts Youthful Vigour, Restores Vitality, Strengthens and Invigorates the BRAIN, NERVES & MUSCLES. A Positive cure for Premature Old Age and Nervous Debility. *Prompt, Safe and Sure.*
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.
Price, 10s. 6d.
On Receipt of Rs. 6-8, a bottle will be sent free of all charges to any part of India,
BY
COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"SPECIALITE" CHINA TEAS!
CHOICE FAMILY MIXTURE.
Possessing finest aroma and agreeable taste.
Per lb. tin, Re. 1-6.
ORANGE PEKOE,
Unsurpassed in aroma and taste,
Per lb. tin, Re. 1-10.
THE WELL-KNOWN
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS,
CHAPORE ESTATE.
ORANGE PEKOE,
Per lb., Re. 1-12.
THE UNIVERSAL MIXTURE,
Per lb., Re. 1-4.
COOPER, MADON & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.
THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,
A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dák companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

J. NEUBERG,
5, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.
LIGHTNESS, SIMPLICITY, STRENGTH.
THE "PILGRIM" TABLE.
27" by 19"
BEST STEEL TOPS, GRAINED OAK, VERY HANDSOME.
These Tables possess the great advantage of folding without taking to pieces, the legs working in slides, so that by raising the top, the Table falls flat.
Rs. 14, each.

THE PATENT "LIVINGSTONE" WASHSTAND
GRAINED OAK SIMILAR TO ABOVE.
The stand is made with a screw joint in the centre, and when required to be packed, the joint is unscrewed, and the top part of frame dropped over the bottom part—Complete with Toilet Can, Pail, Soap Dish, Towel Rail and Enamelled Basin,
Rs. 13, each.

TRAVELLING BATH TUBS
fitted with wicker basket, stout leather strap and buckle, and patent lock.
LIGHT, STRONG AND DURABLE.

27" long	Rs. 24 each.
30" „	„ 27 „
37" „	„ 30 „

IRON ENAMELLED WARE
of all kinds.
SPECIAL PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

THE WATERBURY WATCH,
PRICE Rs. 8-8.
Silver-Nickeled case, keyless wind.—keeps time to a minute a month.

CHEAPEST TIME KEEPING WATCH—200,000 sold in Europe, in 12 months. Made in the Company's factory in America entirely by machinery. All the parts absolutely interchangeable.
PRICE Rs. 8-8.

TO LET—The THIRD FLOOR of HOUSE No. 6, Hornby Row, well exposed to the sea. Apply to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE, No. 6, Hornby Row.

THE WATERBURY WATCH is less likely to get out of order having less than one-half the parts of any other Watch. Handsome, Strong and Correct. The Watch for rough wear and hot climates.
PRICE Rs. 8-8.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

THE WATERBURY WATCH CO., guarantees that each Watch has been run in varying positions for at least 10 days.

THE COMPANY undertakes to repair their Watches at any time for a sum never greater than
ONE RUPEE.

FOR SALE—Messrs. BROOKS SHOOBRIDGE & Co.'s Best LONDON PORTLAND CEMENT. Apply to ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co.

THE WATERBURY WATCH
Free and Safe by post in satin lined box.
PRICE Rs. 8-8.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

THE WATERBURY WATCH
Can be purchased of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row, or at 477, Pydownie. All communications and Watches for repair to be sent to the Waterbury Watch Co., Remington Building, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE—OFFICER SLEEPING PALL, Jabalpore Made, Double Pole, Quite New, Price Moderate. Apply to N. R. Kuthoke, 107, Queen's Road.

THE WATERBURY WATCH CO.,
Agents wanted throughout the Country.
TERMS ON APPLICATION.

NEW YEAR and XMAS CARDS—Our new Stock to hand by the mail; a Choice Selection of 25 Assorted Cards for Re. ONE only—SHROFF BROTHERS.

THE AUCTION SALE of Mr. Breslauer's Art Furniture, at 56 Hornby Row, near the Gaiety Theatre, takes place TO-DAY, at ONE o'clock.

ICES! ICES!!—Vanilla, Pistachio and Raspberry-cream; Pineapple water ice. Pastry every day, fresh. Wine and Spirit Wholesale and Retail. MORENAS & Co., General Merchants.

TO-DAY'S ICES—Vanilla, Apricot, Peaches and Rose, also Wines and Spirits, of the best Quality, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church-gate street.

WANTED—A SECRETARY for the Kurla Municipality, having a good knowledge of English and Marathee. Persons having some Municipal experience will be preferred. Salary Rs. 40, rising to Rs. 50. Apply to the Chairman, with copies of certificates.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES have won highest awards, gold medals, silver cups, &c., &c. For cash or by monthly payments called the Hiring System, with option of purchase. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

HELMETS in Felt and Pith.—In the latest Shapes, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, at very moderate prices. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate Corner.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner, Kennedy Sea Face, Colaba. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

APARTMENTS WANTED, with Board, in or near Fort, at end of the month. Stabling preferred. Would join Chummery. Apply to "Cigarette," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!! Come and See our New Stock of Toys, nice opportunity to select from. Prices very Cheap.—At STEWARD and Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £519,974-10-10 Stg.

JUST RECEIVED—A Fresh Consignment of Flower and Vegetable Seeds for the Cold Season in Splendid condition by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

ROYAL LIFE BRANCH.—Large reduction in rates for Life Assurance from 1st January, 1886. This will also apply to present Policy-holders.—THOS. H. MOORE, and Co,, Agents.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE in INDIA and GOVERNMENT POLICY, as exemplified by the history of the Bombay harbour foreshore. Re. 1-4 postage, 1 anna.

"KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE."—Private Cuvee Extra Sec. Rs. 53 per dozen, or to buyers of over 5 dozen Rs. 50 per dozen, as used at the Yacht Club and sundry Messes. Apply THOS. H. MOORE and Co.

WOODCUTTING and ENGRAVING—Advertisement and printing blocks of any design. Also Crests and Monograms of every description carefully engraved and stereotyped.—H.A. GEYER and Co., Bombay.

"VICTORESS" COOKING-STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete. No. 6, Rs. 80. No. 7, Rs. 100; No. 8, Rs. 125; No. 8 with copper hot-water attachment, Rs. 175. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment just opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 14-8 to 25 S. B. Coat and Trowsers, a stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort.

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR premises opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

THE MODY PAREL IRON WORKS.—Castings and Fittings: Iron, Brass, Copper, Phosphor Bronze, &c., Railings, Wood and Tin works, also other works executed. Orders registered at M. M. Mody & Co., Limited, Ship-Chandlers, Hardware Contractors, Mills, Engineer, Municipality, Railway and General Store Merchants and Iron Founders, 26, Apollo Street, Fort or Parel Works.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE.—Issued on the first of every month, containing TIME and FARE TABLES of RAILWAY, STEAM, and DAK COMPANIES, with all information for travellers in India, with COLOURED MAP of INDIA. Annas 8. Annual Subscription Rs. 5. Postage free.

BISCUITS.—University, Bath, Brighton, Italian Finger, Bon Bon, Rose and Orange; Finger, Clifton, Raglan, Shell, Lorne.—PEARSE & Co.

"THE GLEN."
The Oldest Highland Whisky Extant,
AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.
TURNBULL & WOOD, LONDON.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, AND PERTH, N.B.
Sole Agents Punnett & Co., Bombay.
Godowns: Bruce Lane.
Price per doz. qts. Cash, Rs. 25.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS CO., Ld.
NOTICE.
AT a MEETING of the DIRECTORS of the above Company held on 6th September, 1886, it resolved that a THIRD CALL of Rs. 10 per Share be made, and that the same be paid on or before the 1st November 1886, at the registered office of the Company.
Interest at the rate of 9 per cent., per annum, will be charged on Calls remaining unpaid after.
LANG MOIR & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.
39, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th October, 1886.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
KEROSINE OIL.
THE Agent is prepared to receive at the Company's Offices, Bombay Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 10th November next, Tenders for the supply of such quantities of purified and refined Petroleum or Kerosine Oil, as the Company may require from time to time during the year 187. (Estimated total quantity 10,000 cases).
Forms upon which only Tenders will be received, can be obtained on application at the Store-keeper's Office, Parel.
No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Store-keeper
Store-keeper's Office, Parel, 30th September 1886.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE-STREET.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grant Road, near the Tramway Terminus, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, flower vases, hanging and table lamps, pictures, &c., the property of W. BEDFORD, Esq. The same comprises stag-cut and plain glassware, handsome blue dinner, dessert and breakfast services, plated cruet and liquor stands, biscuit box, spoons and forks, ice pitcher, oval waiter, butter cooler, pickle stand, table candlesticks, table cutlery, handsome French-polished plain and carved teakwood and blackwood and inlaid furniture, such as, a blackwood square dining table, sideboard, wash-not, dumbwaiter, double screen, drawing room sofas, marble top round table, round teapoys, handsome inlaid chiffonier, handsome pier work, writing, oval, and Madras pattern dressing and washhand tables, drawing room, easy, low lady's reclining, and mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, lady's writing table, ornament, hat and octagon tripod stands, iron bedstead complete, baby's and camp cots, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing and cheval glasses, bedroom sofa, handsome teakwood clothes press with chest of drawers, light chairs, clothes wardrobe in 2 pieces, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, flowerpots, table ornaments, table and hanging, kerosine oil lamps, Brussel's carpet, an eight day clock, handsome oleographs, bath, dispense, and cookroom furniture, &c, &c.
The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD, and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1, Foras Road, opposite the Goods Station, Grant Road, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, neat crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned rosewood square pianoforte by Soundy and Co. (nearly new), rich table ornaments, China vases, table and hanging lamps, handsome oleographs, carpets, &c., the property of J. T. BRANSON, Esq.
Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
Also the property of another gentleman—
A Surat buffalo and calf, English and China pigs, poultry, a choice collection of plants in tubs and pots, &c.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.
On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, Darookhana, by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbux,
200 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes.
In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.
On TUESDAY, the 2nd Nov., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Frere Bunder, by order of Mr. Jainarayen Sittaram—
200 tons superior 1st and 2nd class teak squares.
In lots to suit purchasers.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF MIRRORS AND LOOKING-GLASSES.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed by Messrs. L. HARTMANN & Co. to hold a GRAND AUCTION SALE on SATURDAY, the 6th day of November next of MIRRORS and LOOKING-GLASSES of all sizes and shapes in artistically designed frames, suitable for the palaces of Prince's and Rajas and the Residences of the Nobility and Gentry of India, as also for halls and reception rooms, drawing, dining and dressing rooms, and for hotels, clubs and shops.
The sale will afford a good opportunity to Local and Mofussil merchants of buying magnificent mirrors directly from the manufacturers.
Now on view at their show room, No. 42, Medows Street Fort,
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, October 27, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.
BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 56, Hornby Row, near the Gaiety Theatre, the very valuable satin and blackwood furniture, made to order by John Roberts & Co., plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome solid walnutwood semi-grand piano, rich carpets, very handsome real Dresden statuary, and plates and vases, first-rate pictures and oil-paintings, handsome table ornaments, &c., the property of M. BRESLAUER, Esq. The same comprises rich glassware, very handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, plated ware, cutlery, &c., very handsome teakwood and blackwood and satinwood French-polished household furniture, such as a strong telescope, dining table in five pieces, very handsome large size sideboard with mirror, Madras pattern arm chairs, whatnot, handsome oval side, pier and writing tables, easy, folding, long cane, and drawing room chairs, settee couch, chiffoniers, bookstand, teapoys, a handsome mahogany semi-grand pianoforte, very handsome real Dresden and Japanese flower vases, first-rate engravings and oil paintings, very rich table ornaments, handsome velvet carpets, a handsome iron and teakwood four post bedstead, very handsome dressing and washhand tables, almyra with plate glass door, bedroom light chairs, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Belasis Road, Byculla, near the Byculla Club, in the bungalow lately in the occupation of F.S. Hore, Esq., the very valuable and handsome blackwood and satinwood, French-polished household furniture, made to order by Wimbridge and John Roberts & Co., plated-ware, crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, a handsome strong English-built dog-cart, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c. The same comprises glassware, handsome dinner, desert and tea services, best plated ware such as vegetable dishes, cruet and pickle-stands, egg boiler, round waiter, tea tray, spoons and forks, cutlery, handsome black wood and teakwood French-polished plain household furniture made to order by Wimbridge and John Roberts and Co., such as, round dining table, whatnot, dumbwaiter, mallet pattern chairs, very handsome easy chairs, chiffoniers, cabinet, a handsome walnutwood cottage piano, handsome China and Japanese vases, very rich table ornaments, rich Brussel's and Persian carpets, iron four post bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE AND SMALL CLOTH-BOUND CHARLES LETT'S DIARIES FOR 1887.
On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, an invoice of one case large and small scribbling and cloth-bound diaries, for 1887.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNET and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.
AT 1-30 P.M.
To be sold in consequence of owner's sudden departure from Bombay.
1 Fine Australian mare, about 15-2, aged, good in harness.
1 Beautiful Aden cow, gives from 10 to 12 seers daily, when in milk, will calve in December or beginning of January next.
1 Child's Pony.
1 Handsome, strong, bay Arab horse, 14-2, 7 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 Second-hand English-built landau, in very good condition, with patent hood.
1 Second-hand strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.

On MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Ebrahim Haji Mahomed, the right, title and interest of the said Ebrahim Haji Mahomed in—
FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground bearing Collector's old No. 176, and new Survey No. 8,262, containing by admeasurement 2,861 square yards with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58 and 59, formerly and now in the occupation of Gokal Davkarn and others, which said piece of land, messuages, hereditaments and premises, are situate on the east side of Breach Candy Road, and west side of Trinity Street, in the Sub-district of Fort, and are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the west by the Breach Candy Road, on the east by the Trinity Street, on the north by the property of Dinshaw Manekji Patell, and on the south partly by the house of Sorabji Kustomji, partly by the house of Babaji Witton Moraj, partly by the house of Sorabji Shroff, and partly by the house of Sorabji Dadabhoy Suntook, and
SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground bearing Collector's old No. 240, and new Survey No. 8,368, containing by admeasurement 526 square yards, with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 9, 10 11 and 51, formerly and now in the occupation of Gomaji Bhimaji and others, which said piece of land, messuages, hereditaments and premises situate in the east side of Breach Candy Road, and west side of Trinity Street, in the Sub-district of Fort, and are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the north and south by the public passages, on the west by the Breach Candy Road, and on the east by the Trinity Street.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, at their office, Tamarind Lane, or to the undersigned.

On MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Villa Baley," Waldon Road, Breach Candy, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, first-rate pictures and oil paintings, handsome China and Japanese vases, handsome table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of Surgeon R. MANSER.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.
N.B.—The property of another gentleman.
1 handsome strong, grey, Arab horse, quiet in harness.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs in gilt frame, &c., &c., the property of F. COOK, Esq.
The property is now on view.

On THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood, and teakwood French-polished, plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, very ancient brass deities and ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, suits of clothes, English racing and other boots, a collection of valuable books, &c., &c., the property of W. HOLLAND, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, October 27, 1886.

SWIFT & FARROW.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

TO BE LET, PARADISE LODGE, at Matheran, for the present Season. It has four bedrooms, drawing and dining rooms. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

FOR SALE.
A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz:—
A Mare 5 years old, 15-1½.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15-2½.
Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.
Apply to
LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT
LEADING FITTER and LEADING BOILER-MAKER REQUIRED at Hubli Workshops, also a few NATIVE FITTERS and BOILER-MAKERS accustomed to Locomotive Work. Applications to be made to the Locomotive Superintendent, Hubli.—
Hubli, Oct. 23, 1886.

WM. LANCASTER ACCRINGTON.
(J. Drewet, 27, Apollo-street, Bombay.)
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE IN INDIA.
MAKERS of the best Cotton Spinning and Weaving Machinery, including Looms, Folding Machines, and Cloth Presses. Latest improvements! Most successful Patents! Greatest perfection in Cotton Machinery attained. Estimates, plans and particulars on application. The erection and completion of entire Mills undertaken.

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE EXCHANGE,
(UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT)
NORMAN & CO.,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
GREEN STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE

SCOTT & Co, M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Singlo, Re. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.
Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.
Illustrated Price Lists free on application.
MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.
TENDERS are invited by the AGRA MUNICIPALITY for the construction of a LIGHT TRAMWAY to remove the night soil, road and latrine sweepings, &c., of the city to a distance of from one to two miles from Municipal limits. The Board estimate that at least six miles of rails will be required, as owing to the peculiar location of some parts of the city, the night soil, sweepings, &c., will have to be conveyed from two depots in different directions. It is estimated roughly that 2,500 maunds of refuse will have to be removed daily, of which one-third will be liquid or semi-liquid. The line over which the Tramways will pass is practically level. Either horse or bullock power, most probably the latter will be used. The Tenders should include the cost of Tipping, Wagons, Rails, Sleepers, &c., &c., and should state if it includes carriage to Agra, and if not, where the plant will be delivered. It should also state if the tenderer is prepared to construct the line in Agra, and if so at what cost. The Board consider that the gauge should not be less than two feet, but are willing to reconsider this point. Tenders will be received up to the 16th November 1886. Apply to Secretary, Municipal Board, Agra.
SHEO NARAIN,
Secretary.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
TENDERS FOR STORES.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the ENGINEER at his office, Elphinstone Circle, till noon on FRIDAY, 29th October, for the supply of the following Stores, for 12 months from January 1st to December 31st 1887,
Castings.
Lime.
Sand.
Coals and Coke.
Cocoanut and Castor oils.
Cocoanut oil, first quality, for Lighthouse use.
Wrought Iron.
Provisions.
Stationery.
Sundries and Hardware.
Timber.
Forms of Tender and Schedule of articles and other particulars may be obtained, and samples inspected on application at the Engineers Storekeeper's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of rupees two (2) for each Schedule.
No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rupees two hundred. Covers to be endorsed "Tender for Stores." The Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
E. A. CORKE,
Bombay, 23rd September, 1886. Engineer's Storekeeper.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—
6, 5½, 5, 5½ per cent per annum subject to { 18 months, 12 „, 9 „, 6 „ } notice of withdrawal.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Managing Director.
Elphinstone Circle.

THE COMMITTEE of the Aided Arts College, Sind, have sanctioned the eclaries mentioned below for the subordinate Professoriate Staff of the College. The salaries are non-pensionable.

Vice Principal (to teach Logic and Moral Philosophy with History and Political Economy)	Rs. 400 per month.
Professor of Mathematics, to assist the Principal in teaching Science	Rs. 300 per month.
Professor of Sanscrit, to assist the Principal in teaching English	Rs. 250 per month.
Professor of Persian	Rs. 125 per month.

The College will probably OPEN in the early part of January, 1887. The Committee will receive application up to November 20th, 1886. Applicants should address the undersigned, and should give full details as to age and qualifications, submitting also copies of any Testimonials they may possess. Except in the case of the Professorship of Persian. No persons, who are not graduates of a University, need apply.
E. GILES,
Secretary to the Committee, Sind Arts College.
Karachi Sind, 13th October, 1886.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
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PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
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THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
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BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.
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	Nett 1 doz. botts. Rs. a.
BORDEAUX WINE, Sound and Bright	... 12 0
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THE remaining Stocks of Choice CLARETS SHERRIES, CHAMPAGNES and WHITE WINES, also WHISKIES and BRANDIES to be sold at less than cost prices in Bombay.
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PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 56 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Fromium, White Seal, Dry	„ 52 0	„ 54 0
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Dry Elite Choix Champagne	„ 46 0	„ 48 0
First Quality Dry	„ 38 0	„ 40 0

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra	44 0	„ 47 0

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. FABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	„ ...
Leibfraumilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 34 0	„ ...

From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE

Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Liebfraumilch	„ ...	„ 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Josefhofer	„ 28 0	„ ...
Obermoseler-Rosenberg	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
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Scharzhofberger	„ 34 0	„ ...
Johannisberger	„ 35 0	„ 38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...

PORTWINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good old red Port	Rs. 12 0	...
Fine „ „	„ 22 0	...
Very fine „ „	„ 27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port.	„ 38 0	...

CLARETS.
From Messrs H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

	Per 1 doz. Qts.	Qts.
Medoc	10 8	...
Chateau de Frande	„ 13 0	Rs. 15 0
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Les Canons	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	„

ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket, Gymkhana *vs.* Chance's XI., 10-30 a.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday :—Commilla (s), from Kurrachee.

REPORTED THEFT.—Ruttonsey Virjee, living at Haines Road, reported to the police on Monday the theft of currency notes, cash and three gold earrings, of the collective value of Rs. 123-6, from his premises.

A FALSE CHARGE.—Dewcurn Kulbanjee was yesterday fined Rs. 25 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for making a false charge of theft of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 20, against a Hindoo woman named Jumnabai.

WE are desired to state that a weekly paper, styling itself the *Cambay Gazette*, is neither printed nor published in the territory of his Highness the Nawab of Cambay, but in Mahudha, in the Kaira Collectorate, by an inhabitant of the same place.

LETTING OFF FIREWORKS ON THE PUBLIC ROADS.—Pestonjee Framjee and twenty-five Hindoo lads were yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper, of letting off fireworks on the public roads. They were fined in sums varying from 4 to 8 annas each.

GAMBLING.—Mahomed Hoosein and two others were yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of being found gaming in a public place near the Crawford Market on Monday last, with cards and money. Accused No. 1 was fined Rs. 15, and the other two Rs. 1 each.

DISOBEDIENCE OF ORDERS.—Thomas Athey, an engineer on board the s.s. Stella, was charged yesterday before Mr. Cooper with wilful disobedience of orders, and also with being absent without leave from the ship. On being convicted, the accused was fined in a sum amounting to two days' pay.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Rago Ballo, a servant in the employ of Tookaram Succaram, a dealer in milk at 10th Lane, Cammatteepoora, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing Rs. 11-4 in cash from the box of his master during his absence. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ATTEMPTED THEFT.—During the night of the 24th instant, the office of Messrs, Muraglia and Co., at Apollo Bunder, was entered by some persons through a window situated on the north side of the building, where a writing desk and two cupboards were found to have been forced open, but nothing was stolen therefrom. A searching inquiry is being made by the police regarding the matter.

ARRIVAL OF NATIVE CHIEFS.—Osman Bahadur, a Chief of Hyderabad, Deccan, arrived here on Monday, accompanied by 30 followers. His Highness has taken up his residence at the bungalow of Mr. Ismail Hubib in Love Lane, Byculla.—Yesterday morning the younger brother of the Prime Minister of Hyderabad, Naizer Jung, arrived here with 17 followers, to witness the Dewalee, and is at present residing at the Great Western Hotel.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Philip Lobo, a Goanese cook in the service of a Mr. Catley residing at Byculla, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 20, the property of his master. The accused was entrusted with the money to bring sundry provisions from the market, whereas he absconded and appropriated the money to his own use. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, touching the death of Bhickoo Jaddoo, aged 16 years, a mill labourer employed at the People of India Mill at Parell. On the 21st instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, he sustained an injury to his right arm, which was crushed from the elbow to the wrist. He was then removed to the J. J. Hospital, but his friends declining to have his arm amputated, he was removed to his own house, where the arm became gangrenous, and he died from its effects. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT.

A MEETING of the Supreme Legislative Council was held at Simla on Thursday last, at which the following members were present :—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India ; the Hon'bles Mr. C. P. Ilbert ; Sir T. C. Hope ; Sir A. C. Colvin ; Major-General G. T. Chesney ; Colonel W. G. Davies ; and Mr. J. B. Peile.

The Hon'ble Sir T. C., Hope presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Deccan Agriculturalists' Relief Acts, 1879 to 1882, and moved that it be taken into consideration. He said :—

"I have merely to state that the Select Committee have found very little to alter in the Bill as originally introduced. On the suggestion of the Government of Bombay in Council we have defined the expression 'standing crops' so as to make it perfectly clear that they include all agricultural produce attached to trees or to the soil. We have also made an amendment—and it is perhaps the only amendment worthy of specific notice—with regard to notices of ejectments which are registered by a village registrar. The Bill here contemplated that the village registrar should no longer make an exact transcript out of the notice registrar, but merely an abstract of it. On further consideration, however, it appears doubtful whether persons with the want of education and legal knowledge, which I think may not unfairly be considered characteristics of the village registrars, would be able to make a trustworthy summary of these documents. We thought it, therefore, better to leave the law as it is and let the documents be transcribed verbatim. At the same time this does not alter the provision originally contemplated that any person who wishes to have a copy of what has been registered should receive one. That is to say, now, instead of getting a copy merely of the abstract, he will get a copy of the document itself when he desires to have it. We have taken the opportunity of correcting a misprint, which has survived, from 1879 to the present time, the scrutiny of High Courts and District Judges and all their subordinates. We have likewise added what I may term a somewhat routine section in order that persons having claims of a certain description may not be prejudiced. The papers which we have received from Bombay contain some varied and very interesting remarks on the Act itself, introduced, apparently, with reference to section 3 of the Bill by which the Government has power to extend it to other parts of the Bombay Presidency. To a large extent the comments are satisfactory. In some instances they are not so favourable to the extension of the Bill ; but, after careful consideration, I venture to think that the objections brought forward are not different from those which on previous occasions have been laid before this Council, and which have not been held to justify a postponement in extending the benefits of the Act."

The Hon'ble J. B. Peile, said : "I think that the amendments of the Deccan Agriculturalists' Relief Acts proposed in this Bill should be adopted. I was concerned, as a member of the Bombay Government, in the inquiries and discussions which preceded the introduction of this Bill, and though the observation of the working of the Act did not fall within my special province, yet, as the measure intimately affected the interests of the agricultural classes, I have given my attention to it. The exceptional character of the legislation perhaps requires caution in declaring it a confirmed success, but I think that with some conflict of opinion the balance of evidence is distinctly in favour of the Act. The procedure, as it will be amended by this Bill, appears to me so beneficial that I think it may well be extended to other districts under the power given by the third section of the Bill. That procedure is acceptable to the agricultural classes because it is simple, intelligible, natural, and in conformity with their customs and traditions. The principles of that procedure are that the debtor and creditor should be brought face to face, which can always be done under section 8 of the Bill—a section which, no doubt, will require to be carefully watched in its effects. They are then led to an amicable compromise ; or if this is not possible, their confused accounts are turned inside out by the Court, the Agriculturalist is told what he owes, instalments are fixed according to his means, and he is required to pay them out of the produce he raises on his land. This latter obligation will be enforced by the amendment made in section 7 of this Bill, and I trust that the amendment will remove any sense of grievance under which creditors have suffered hitherto. The great advantage of the Act is that, while providing for payment of debt, it maintains the agriculturist in the possession and use of his holding. In this sense this legislation is a complement to the revenue law of Bombay, which ensures to the holder of land under Government a position of exceptional stability and security. It is held that the merits of the Act can only be fully tested by a famine, and that in that case loans will not be forthcoming! No doubt famine puts a strain on credit ; but a load of ancestral debt has been cleared off, and if, perhaps, under the process some hardship has been felt by the creditor, yet the provisions are not prohibitive of fair money dealings in the future. Sowcars are not sentimental, and I should presume that a business man would not consider an agricultural holding a less desirable security because it has been cleared of encumbrances."

The Bill as amended was then passed.

COMMEMORATION OF THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.

THE annual dinner in commemoration of the relief of Lucknow took place on the 25th ult. at the Army and Navy Hotel, Westminster, when between twenty and thirty distinguished officers, who took part in the campaign, sat down to a well-served dinner. Field-Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., C.S.I., occupied the chair, and amongst the other gallant officers present were General Sir William Olpherts, V.C., K.C.B. ; General Sir Havelock-Allan, C.B., K.C.B. ; Generals J. Gordon, C.B., Dodgson, C.B., Smithett, W. MacBean, C.B., and Innes, V.C. ; Surgeons-General Clarke and Partridge ; Colonels Digby, Barker, Delafosse, C.B., Lynch, C.B., Shute, Maitland, Finlay, and Maude, V.C., C.B. ; Deputy Surgeon-General Swetenham, Major Beaumont, Captain Robertson, Captain Keir, Lieut. Raddy, Mr. O'Flynn, Mr. Wilcock, etc.

The gallant chairman, in proposing the health of the "Queen and Empress of India," said it was always pleasant to remember how much they owed to our Queen, both for the social purity she always maintained in her Court, the high tone she had maintained in society, and for the generous feeling she had always shown for her Army. She was always the first to send a message of congratulation to her Army, and the first to extend her womanly sympathy to those who were wounded in battle, and he was sure the Army would always admire the lady who governed them, and whom they would be always ready to defend at the cost of their lives. The chairman likewise gave the toast of the "Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," and in doing so spoke of the ready willingness with which his Royal Highness was ever ready to promote any object for the advancement of the instruction and entertainment of the people of the country. The toasts were drunk with enthusiasm. The gallant chairman then proposed the toast of the evening, "The tribute of a solemn thought on the memory of our departed comrades, coupled with the names of our beloved commanders, Generals Havelock, Outram, and Neil."

Lord Napier, in submitting the toast, said it was thirty years ago, within a few months, that the events occurred which they were now met to celebrate, and if their memories were all as clear as clear as his, he had no doubt but that they would remember them with the greatest fidelity. They would, too, also remember the great importance of those events to the British Empire. He was sure they would all remember the pride and satisfaction and feeling of emulation throughout the Army when they first heard of the successful battles of Havelock's forces, how they deeply sympathised with them when they were overcome at first, and the pride and gratification and excitement when they heard of the success of Havelock's force and the Artillery under the command of Maude. They could well call to mind the first check the mutineers received from Maude's battery ; the work of Neil with his Madras Fusiliers, and the noble sacrifice of Outram. They all knew how well Outram carried out the duties of the command which the Government entrusted him with. The noble chairman proceeded to refer to the names of many gallant and young officers who fell in the campaign, and others who died afterwards, and paid a high tribute to the heroic deeds they performed. Lord Napier concluded by expressing the hope that they would all be spared to renew their friendship at their annual dinner for many years to come, and that at future gatherings they would be joined by their comrades who shared their dangers and victory with them.

General Sir William Olpherts, in proposing "The health of our loving though absent comrades, whom we wish were with us," said he was proud to follow so noble a leader. His gallant comrades sitting around him needed no spur to recall to their recollection the glorious memories of the past, when one and all had so nobly done their duty. But how could they help doing so ? To the cry of women and children beleaguered in that doomed city could a soldier turn a deaf ear ? No ! He rejoiced in the recollection of the past, and even more so when, on looking around, he saw once again his comrades in those trying days. They had each, one and all, proved worthy of their Queen and country. Some had gained higher distinction than others, but that was the fortune of war. Not the least distinguised of their comrades were those who, though absent in flesh, were, he felt sure, present in spirit. A great many of them had written to express the great regret they experienced at their unavoidable absence. Every one of them would have been present had it been possible ; but extreme distance of residence compelled the absence of some, while others were still adding further laurels in the service of their Queen—notably so their gallant and heroic comrade, Macpherson, now in Burma. Yes ; he was proud to think that some of them were still enabled to show that the old metal was still true ; and he would confidently add that not one around this table but was as ever ready to battle again, if needed, round the old flag. He trusted his brethren in arms would pardon him for detaining them so long. Looking round at the old familiar faces, his heart throbbed again with the enthusiasm of his youth, and led him to burn as of yore with an eager desire to be up and doing. But time was passing, and he would only add that he asked worthy response to the worthy toast with which he had been entrusted.

Sir Henry Havelock-Allan proposed "Success to future anniversaries," and spoke of the happy feeling all must share in being able to unite together as they united on the battle-field more than twenty-nine years ago, when they did their best to relieve those who were doing their best as well to relieve themselves. He thought they might congratulate themselves upon the vigour shown to-night by those assembled, which was a good augury of that vitality and strength which was characteristic of the British Army, and which was only a small part of the vitality which the British Empire, in all its dependencies, had not failed to show up to the present. They had an instance of that in that great campaign which their chairman successfully brought to a close in Abyssinia by his splendid organisation in the face of enormous difficulties. If the troops in the Soudan were not successful, it was through no fault of theirs.

The chairman proposed "The original garrison of Lucknow," which was suitably acknowledged by General Innes. Other toasts followed.

THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN SPAIN.

A COURT-MARTIAL assembled on Saturday Oct. 2 in the military prison at San Francisco, Madrid, for the trial of officers and others accused of taking part in the recent revolutionary movement. There were for trial 270 insurgents, including General Villacampa, five officers, and thirty-one non-commissioned officers, against whom the judge Advocate asked for a sentence of death in most cases. General Villacampa was defended by General Ruiz Dana, Chief of the Staff of the Liberal army. The evidence and declarations of many prisoners are said to seriously incriminate Senor Zorilla. Sentence of death was pronounced against General Villacampa, four other officers, and several sergeants. In his defence, General Villacampa said that he did not cause the troops to mutiny in their barracks. He took command of them when he met them at Atocha Station, and endeavoured to dissuade them from armed resistance to the royal forces, telling them that a struggle was useless. The court-martial declined to let the accused prolong the proceedings and call witnesses to prove his pleas. The Articles of War are so peremptory that the court could pronounce no other sentence than one of death. Sentence of death was passed *in contumaciam* against two officers who succeeded in escaping to France. Petitions are pouring in imploring pardon for the condemned. In the bull-ring on Sunday afternoon, when the bull had been killed, large placards were suddenly hoisted on sticks in the midst of the spectators. On the placards were the inscriptions, "Long live Alphonso XIII." "Long live the Army," "Pardon for the Condemned Men," "Long live the Queen." Their appearance evoked loud cheering. The Cabinet, after five hours' deliberation, on Monday decided in advise the Queen-Regent to commute the sentence of death passed upon the rebels. Accordingly the sentence has been commuted.

GRAEFENBERG PILLS.

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price—As. 10.

These PILLS act with great mildness and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE OF TO-DAY.

MR. WALTER MONTAGU KERR, C.E, in a narrative of his travels and adventures from the Cape of Good Hope across the Zambesi to the lake regions of Central Africa, just published by Sampson Low and Co., gives the following account of the slave-trade as it came under his observation :—

During my sojourn in Angoni-land slavery was in full swing ; but in Chikuse's town there were very few slaves ready for transportation. Probably this was due to the fact that it was the time of the King's raid into the Shire Valley. Literally on every hand traces of the slave-trade could be seen ; but in this instance I refer to the export, or rather the east coast trade, the home traffic being of quite a different character. The latter branch of the business was exceedingly lively. A caravan of 350, all told, left a town a short distance to the north of Chikuse's, and preparations were being made when I left for the despatch of another. Every village shows the familiar sight of the slaves in the yoke. After purchase the poor things are taken to the headquarters of the east coast traders—*nazaras*, as the people call the Zanzibar agents—some of whom are constantly in the district. Two I can mention by name, Xuala and Saide. At the agent's the yoke is made secure, and it is no exaggeration to say that it is often allowed to remain upon a slave for nine months or a year, night and day, without being once taken off. Constant rubbing by the yoke upon the neck chafes the skin, and gradually ugly wounds begin to fester under the burning sun. Slaves, however, are to some extent looked after with a view to prevent serious bodily injury, the appearance of which would certainly depreciate their marketable value. Until all is ready for a start the miserable slave sits waiting with all the complacency and hopeless patience of bondage. Day after day he sees the sun rise and set. The dreary days pass by and are numbered into weeks and months and still the victim is bound by the yoke about his neck. In his mind, perhaps, he conjures up a picture of the distant and dreaded blood-stained sea ; for since his childhood's days the hideous story has been driven into his ears telling of the white man's feast on the fattened flesh of the captive slave. Nearly all the natives have the common story that the white man is cannibalistic in his humours. When first captured or sold the slave's star of hope has not altogether set. Many escape to fall, perhaps, into other traps. But when the dreaded branch encircles their neck their doom is sealed ; the faintest gleam of hope which may have lightened their heavy hearts is then for ever extinguished.

The number of slaves in caravans varies very greatly ; for, like every other commodity, traffic is regulated by the unalterable laws of supply and demand. Prices also vary a good deal. When there is a good demand, a strong young man is worth from forty to sixty fathoms of Zanzibar cotton.

The time taken to equip a caravan depends upon the quantity of goods or trading articles of exchange which the *nazara* has with him. Sometimes a stay in the country of from four to six months is necessary before they can get all the slaves they require, so that the unfortunates who are first purchased have to sit all the time with the yoke—a young tree—fixed to their necks, the weight of the implement depending upon the disposition of the slave ; for should he be fractious he will be tamed by the employment of the heaviest yoke. Those I saw were very heavy. The appliance of torture is made from the forked branches of a tree, about five or six feet long. Some are much longer, and from three to four inches in diameter at the thickest part. Through each prong of the fork a hole is bored for the reception of an iron pin. This ready, a soft fibrous bark is wrapped round until the whole forms a thick collar of bark, making a sort of pad, much rougher than a horse's collar. The time occupied during the journey to Zanzibar depends upon circumstances ; but generally speaking it occupies from one and a half to three months. The women usually are chained by the necks or wrists, or attached to each other by hard ropes from neck to neck. Some of the women carry their infants on their backs, held by a piece of cloth. The slave trade existing among the natives themselves—the home supply so to speak—which may be found in almost every tribe on the African continent cannot be looked upon from the same rigorous standpoint that we occupy in considering the export trade, which has not a single redeeming feature. The home traffic is different. Slaves born in the country have wives, and in time may themselves become the owners of slaves and be equal with the free men of the country. To me they seemed to be well-disciplined servants. Special acts of cruelty by ordinary masters I never saw. These home-bred slaves in manhood become capturers, hunting on behalf of their masters in the human preserves. No doubt the conscience of the Angoni is sufficiently elastic to let him, at a pinch, sell his own kith and kin ; but generally speaking this is rarely done. When a full complement of men and women have been gathered the export caravan is made ready for the road. The men are coupled by the yokes being lashed so as to form a rigid pole, binding the pair from neck to neck together. With loads on their heads, they then turn their faces to the eastward and leave their homes for ever.

"THE ECLIPSE OF LORD SALISBURY."

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, writing with respect to the position of Lord Salisbury and of Lord Randolph Churchill relative to each other, which is now a subject of general comment, says :—

No one is more conscious of the facts of the case than the Prime Minister, and it is quite possible that the circumstances may lead to some very great changes being considered with reference to the House of Lords. Now that Ministries are no longer made and unmade by the vote of that assembly, a Prime Minister in the House of Lords is subject to effacement whenever the leader of the House of Commons has courage and capacity equal to his position before the country. This is a change which was not realized when Sir Stafford Northcote and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach led the House of Commons, but which undoubtedly subordinates the ambition of peers to the accidental competence of some member of their party who has a seat in the other House of Parliament. Lord Rosebery, the coming leader of the Liberals in the House of Lords, has an interest in this question second only to that of Lord Salisbury ; but though many schemes have been talked over in private, there is none yet found fit for public commendation. The plan of giving Ministers a right of speech in both Houses has not been disliked in Italy, but it is subversive of our constitutional system, and the effect would be to render the position of the House of Lords still more difficult. Where this plan is adopted Ministers have no vote unless they are members of the Chamber the sittings of which they are attending.

The London correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* writes as follows :—

Lord R. Churchill, though he rose like a glittering meteor, has remained as a fixed star in the sky of England's politics. Hitherto he has not found the place within the English Cabinet which is surely destined for him, but he guides the fortunes of his party, giving out watchwords, and steering for the Prime Ministership. Lord Randolph Churchill gives himself no humble airs, with the boldness of his ancestor, the great Duke of Marlborough, stretches out his hand for the highest prize. He knows no respect for rank, person or conventional esteem. He won his spurs as leader of the Fourth Party by his biting attacks on the Liberal idolization of Mr. Gladstone. Having thus justified his claim to a post in the Conservative Cabinet, and events having brought Lord Salisbury once more to the helm, Lord R. Churchill, his youth notwithstanding, took Disraeli's thorny and responsible place as leader of the Conservatives in the Lower House. The tradition according to which England's representative in foreign affairs sits in the House of Lords is sacred, though not unalterable. In fact, however, Lord Churchill on Saturday assumed this post, for he is the first Cabinet Minister who has dared to place England's attitude in the Bulgarian question under the light of policy, of plan, and principle. Read only the passage of his speech referring to foreign policy, which forms the preoration, and it is certainly important enough to be quoted verbatim.

A GRIM DISCOVERY.

SINCE the annexation of Nice to France in 1870, the former Dominician church has been used as a military bakery. A few days ago it became necessary to examine the roof, and the architect was horrified to find in the garret about six hundred skeletons flung *pele-mele*. Medical experts declared that they must have been buried at least three or four centuries ago. It appears that when Nice was occupied by the French troops in 1792, the monks were expelled from the building, and the Church of St. Dominick was converted into a national bakery ; and it is supposed that in carrying out the transformation the graves in the floor of the church were emptied of their contents, which were transferred to the garret and flung there in heaps. Most of the persons interred in that church must have been members of noble families of Provence or the neighbouring districts, who possessed the privilege of a place of interment within the church "for ever." The majority of the skeletons were of women ; probably among them was the skeleton of a duchess of Savoy who is known to have been buried in that church. All these remains have since been buried in one of the cemeteries of the town.

GERMAN TRADE IN THE LEVANT.

IN a recent report to the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs on trade with the Levant, the supremacy of the German traders over those of other nations in the East, is attributed to their being the most expert and enterprising. In the first place they are the first in the field to offer their goods, obtaining where it is possible every facility as regards means and cost of transport, and even taking their goods in many cases to the place of consumption. The numerous German houses that have been established of late years, and which are constantly increasing, are exceedingly active in making the goods of their country known in the Levant ; they give most reliable and detailed information to their correspondents at home, and represent German firms on most moderate terms ; and whilst a host of commercial travellers of the same nationality are busily engaged in obtaining orders in every little town and village, the numerous commercial firms established at all the ports and large towns are looking after the interests of the houses that they represent. The German firms established in the Levant, endeavour and, generally speaking, manage to keep the trade entirely in the hands of their countrymen, to the exclusion of firms of every other nationality, and especially the native ones, because in the case of complaints and difficulties arising with the local authorities, German political pressure and influence can be brought to bear in order to get the question settled in their own favour and without delay.

Another cause which is said also to have contributed greatly to the success of German traders, is the defective system adopted by the English and French merchants, and which their energetic rivals know so well how to avoid. The English and French, as a rule, adhere to their ancient customs, dealing only with the large Levantine traders in the principal towns. The German commercial traveller, on the other hand, may be found in the most remote and out-of-the-way places, pushing his goods right and left, calling upon and driving bargains with the smallest shopkeepers, and rarely going away without having obtained an order. It often happens that several firms engage the same person, so that it is not unusual to meet a traveller offering stuffs, paper, spectacles, perfumery, watches, patent medicines, &c., in the same little town. In this way he makes a large connection, which is carefully kept up by the local German agents, who are espcially chosen for that purpose. In their periodical visits the German commercial travellers take every opportunity of examining whatever articles of French or English make that may happen to be in the shops of their clients, and at their next visit almost invariably are in a position to offer similar goods, but of German manufacture, which, if not equal in quality, at all events closely resemble the former, and always at lower prices. The consequence is that the natives are induced by their cheapness to prefer articles of German make, which are gradually driving all others out of the market. Another advantage which many of the German commercial travellers have over the other nations is in being able to speak the Greek and Turkish languages. The German Government has established at Constantinople a college, which is frequented both by Christians and Mussulmans, and the use of the German language is rapidly being introduced into the schools of the Levant, and at a pace with the invasion of Germans into both civil and military employment.

TWO YOUNG WOMEN SHOT BY MOONLIGHTERS.

A MOONLIGHTING outrage of special atrocity was perpetrated early on Monday morning Oct. 4 at a place called Glountenanfinane, near King Williamstown, Kerry. The victims were two young women named Kate and Bridget Jones, daughters of Daniel Jones. Mr. Jones is a farmer and a Nationalist ; but nevertheless this is the third visit which has been paid to his house for the purpose of taking away his gun. Mr. Jones, it is stated, exulted over these unsuccessful visits, and it is believed that his words furnished the Moonlighters with a pretext for making a further raid upon the house. Miss Jones, who was fetching water from a spring, saw the men coming towards the house, and, instantly divining their intentions, rushed in to give warning of their approach. Before, however, the door could be properly barred the Moonlighters were at it. Some of them threw their weight against it in the endeavour to burst it in ; but Miss Bridget Jones, the second daughter, placed herself against the door and firmly held it shut against them. They immediately demanded the gun. This was refused. The leader of the party then fired through the door, and the first bullet lodged in the arm of Miss Bridget. Mrs. Jones and her daughter Kate were standing near the door, and the daughter endeavoured to lead the mother away to a safer part of the house. While she was doing this a second shot was fired, and immediately Kate fell senseless on the floor. Another member of the party had at the same time fired two shots into the air in the yard out of the only fowling-piece which they possessed. Immediately afterwards the party decamped. Mr. Jones was in bed when his daughter came in to announce the intended attack. He immediately seized his gun and rushed in pursuit of the Moonlighters. They had taken the precaution to take off their boots, and he was unable to come near them. A son of Mr. Jones, named Richard, with a farm-labourer, was engaged covering some hay-ricks when the raid was made. He immediately ran to a brother-in-law's house, saddled a horse, and rode to the police-barracks at King Williamstown. Miss Kate Jones lies in a very critical condition. But faint hopes are entertained of her recovery. Her dying depositions have been taken. The bullet entered at the right side of the nose, piercing through the palate, and lodged in the throat. A man named Riordan was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the attack, but was discharged, as Mr. Jones did not recognize him.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND MR. PARNELL'S BILL.

IN answer to a Bolton correspondent, who asked why he absented himself from the division on Mr. Parnell's Tenant Relief Bill, Mr. Chamberlain writes :—

Highbury, Moor-green, Birmingham, Oct. 2, 1886.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 1st inst., I beg to say that I disapproved entirely of Mr. Parnell's Bill. I considered it a dishonest piece of party tactics, intended to divide, if possible, the Liberal Unionists and to provoke agitation in Ireland. I was in favour of giving some further discretion in dealing with evictions, not because I anticipate that there will be unfair recourse to evictions during the coming winter but because I considered that the authority of the law would be strengthened when it was made perfectly evident that no man would be evicted without the clearest ground of right and justice. But Mr. Parnell's Bill could have done very little for the honest tenant, whilst it would have thrown the whole system of land tenure once more into confusion. The only people who would benefit would be the well-paid patriots who have already made such a profitable business out of this agitation. I am glad to think that they are beginning to be found out both in America and in Ireland, and I should not be surprised if that influence which they have exercised with such unhappy effect for the past few years should speedily collapse in face of the determination of the people of Great Britain not to yield another inch to the vile conspiracy which relies on outrage and assassination to promote its ends.

—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

GERMAN OFFICERS AT ALDERSHOT.

THE *Times* describes a visit paid by German officers to Aldershot on Oct. 1. The officers, who were in uniform, belonged chiefly to the Magdeburg Regiment, or Bismarck's Cuirassiers, and they were accompanied by the Military Attache of the German Embassy. Beyond, apparently, a telegram announcing the hour of their arrival, the authorities at Aldershot had no intimation of the visit. The *Times* says :—They were met at the North Camp Station by the Assistant Quartermaster-General and conveyed in a brake belonging to the Scots Greys to the Riding School of the Royal Dragoons. There they witnessed the rides of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the regiment, whose annual inspection by the Inspector-General of Cavalry happened to begin on that day. They next inspected the stables and barrack-rooms of the Scots Greys. Afterwards they were taken to the parade-ground of the Royal Horse Artillery, where they went into various matters connected with the new armament and equipment of that branch of the service. A visit to the stables, barrack-rooms, canteens, recreation-rooms, and other establishments of the Royal Artillery followed. The next thing they did was to witness the drills of the various squads of recruits of the Scots Greys, and later on the foot-parade inspection of the Royal Dragoons by the General commanding the Cavalry Brigade. The indefatigable visitors were then taken to the canteen of the Cavalry Brigade and the sergeants' mess of the 10th Hussars. After being hospitably entertained by their cavalry hosts, driven through both camps, and taking an hour for rest and questioning at the tent of Colonel Lynch, the Assistant Quartermaster-General, they returned to London. The impromptu visit enabled the German officers to judge for themselves what the British army is really like, for there was no preparation, practically no notice, and the visitors simply saw the troops at their ordinary current work. They expressed their heartfelt admiration for all they saw. Indeed, they frankly admitted that in their own country, under the short-service system, such a degree of excellence at parades and drill could not be attained. These officers stated several times during their visit that the excellence and completeness of our organization are not in the least understood or appreciated by the great mass of the German officers, and that it was only by a visit of this kind that they themselves could possibly have had an opportunity of realizing how admirable our English regimental system is.

RESCUING A DAUGHTER FROM A CONVENT.

THE Convent of the Dames Augustines, and at Auxerre, has been the scene of an incident which is very like some of those which have often been related in novels, but which fortunately seldom really occur. The only daughter of M. Gallet, Mayor of Egleny, had been in the habit of withdrawing every year to the convent of the Dames Augustines for a period of religious retirement. This year, after coming of age, she withdrew to the convent as usual, but did not return at the appointed time to the paternal roof. It appears she wrote to her father sayingshe had resolved to consecrate her life to God. M. Gallet was in dispair at this announcement and went at once to the convent at Auxerre, where he sought to see and speak to his daughter. He was, however, kept outside the convent-gate, and, in spite of numerous appeals, failed to obtain permission to exchange a word with his daughter. A few days ago a journal of the Department of the Yonne published an article signed by M. Gallett, in which he appealed to the public for their aid to obtain his daughter's release. Having thus enlisted public sympathy, M. Gallett, accompanied by his brother, Mayor of Chassy, and several other relatives of his, once more presented himself at the convent-gate. The sisters refused him admittance, replying that Mdlle. Gallet was no longer in the convent. The superior was told that if she did not send for the young lady and allow her to speack with her father he would enter the convent by force. The superior and the sisters, however, continued, it seems, to affirm that the young lady was no longer there. But the desperate father and his friends, disbeliving them, thrust the sisters aside and entered. M. Gallet then threw the front-door of the convent wide open, and the two hundred people who had assembled outside rushed in. The superior and the sisters still persisted that they could not tell Mdlle. Gallet to come and speak with her father because she had felt the convent ; but the crowd were as incredulous as the father, and at last, losing patience, they set to searching every corner of the building. In that work numerous doors were broken open, and a good many panes of glass broken ; but it was not uselessly, for at last M. Gallet found his daughter. That gentleman at once led her out of the convent, amid the hearty cheers of those who had lent him their aid. It is not said whether Mdlle. Gallet was glad to leave the convent, or whether she really wished to abandon the world for ever.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

DAILY PRICES—BEEF—	Maximum Rates. Rs. a. p.
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0 3 6
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 3 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 9
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0 5 0
Do. (round), per lb	0 1 6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 6
Shins, large, each	0 4 6
Do. small, each	0 4 0
Tongues, fresh, each	0 4 0
Do. salt, each	0 7 6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 6 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 4 0
Liver, each	0 3 6
Heart, each	0 1 3
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 9
Oxtail, each	0 2 0
Sirloin, per lb	0 4 0
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 6
Beef salt, English, per lb	0 6 0

MUTTON—	1ST SORT.	2ND SORT.
Saddle, per lb Rs.	0 4 0	0 2 9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 1 6
Breast, large, each	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. small, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 0	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb	0 3 3	0 3 0

KID (SMALL)—	
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	1 2 0
Fore do do. per piece	1 0 0
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort, per piece	0 14 0
Fore do. do. do.	0 10 0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0 6 0

LAMB (LARGE)—	
Hind Quarter, 1st sort	2 4 0
Fore " "	2 0 0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0 7 0

PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—	
Pigs, (Roaster), each	3 8 0
Do. Head, per lb	0 2 0
Sausages, per lb	0 4 6
Bacon, per lb	0 4 6
Pigs' Feet, salt or fresh, per set	0 8 0
Do. Lard, per lb	0 6 0
Pork, Salt English, per lb	0 12 0
Do. fresh per lb.	0 4 0
Do. salt, country	0 4 6
Boiled Lard, per lb	0 12 0

POULTRY—	
Geese, each	4 0 0
Turkey Cocks (very large), each	6 0 0
Do. Hens, each	3 0 0
Ducks, large, each	0 12 0
Do. middling, each	0 11 0
Fowls, Bombay, large, each	0 12 0
Do. do. middling, each	0 8 0
Chickens, large, each	0 6 0
Do. small, each	0 4 0
Eggs, each	0 0 5
Guinea Fowls, each	2 8 0
Partridges, each	0 3 6
Pigeons, per pair	1 0 0
Do. young, per pair	0 10 0
Rabbits, each	1 8 0
Ducks, wild, each	0 10 0
Doves, per pair	0 8 0
Snipe, per pair	0 3 0
Calloo, each	0 5 0

MILK AND BUTTER—	
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 0
Do. Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0 1 6
Jagree, per maund	2 8 0
Butter, English, per tin	1 0 0
Cheese do. per tin	0 12 0

SUGAR—	
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0 5 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 4 0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0 3 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 2 6
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 6
Do. do. brown, per seer	0 1 3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0 1 6
Tea, Hill, per lb	0 12 0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0 12 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 8 0
Sago, per seer	0 1 3

PICKLES, COUNTRY—	
Mango, per seer	0 1 0
Lime, per seer	0 1 3
Mixed, per seer	0 0 9
Papads, large, per seer	0 1 3
Do. small, per seer	0 1 3
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 0 8
Do. pounded, per seer	0 1 3
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0 6 6
Do. common, country, per bottle	0 3 0
Mowra spirit	0 12 0

BREAD—	
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 6
Do. brown, each	0 2 0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0 1 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 26.

THE market was closed to-day on account of the Dewalee holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamship Draco, 1,112 tons, Capt. J. Douglas, sailed yesterday for Hull via Aden, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamship Commilla, 549 tons, Capt. O. R. Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. G. E. Ormiston, Mr. G. de Williams, Lieut. F. B. B. Sparks, Mr. Manibhoy and 343 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.
25TH OCTOBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Arabia	2314	J. Laird	A	Graham & Co.
„ California ..	2295	W. S. Young ..	B	W. & A. Graham
„ Parramatta.	2684	W. D. Anderson	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Hydaspes ...	...	G. Scrivener	D	P. & O. Co.
„ Lawada	2140	A. Liddiard	E	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Knight of St. John	2236	J. L. Sheilds....	F	K., Nixon & Co.
„ C. Cameron.	1585	J. R. Kewly	G	F., Muir & Co.
„ Lamport....	1579	L. P. Cross.....	H	McCulloch.
„ C. Drummond	..	N. Harrison	K	F., Muir & Co.
„ Knight of St. George....	1972	J. T. Thomas ..	L	K., Nixon & Co.
„ Draco	1112	J. Douglas.....	N	F., Muir & Co.
„ Mount Bay ..	...	G. Spray.....	P	B., Craig & Co.
„ Peveril	1974	J. Walters.....	Q	K., Nixon & Co.
„ Cameo.....	..	.....	..	.....

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
26	Commilla (s).....	Mitchell	Kurrachee, Oct. 26.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, October 25.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·803
Temperature of the Air	80·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·3
Dew Point	74·8
Relative humidity of Air	·836
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	3·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·5
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	74·2
General Directions of Wind.*	ENE, N, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	183

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 24.

Spilsbury, Capt., Bo., R.E., from deputation, from Simla.
Barclay, Capt., Bo., Comt. Dept., to rejoin, from Simla

OCTOBER 25.

Reid, Lieut., Bl., 4th Sikhs, on furlough, from Kohat.

OCTOBER 26.

Parry, Lt.-Col., Bl., 2nd Cheshire, on leave, from Pachmarhi.
Peart, Lt.-Col. Bo., Bhopal Battalion, on privilege leave, from Sehore.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 26.

Barclay, Capt., Bo., Comt. Dept., on field service, to Burma.
Luckhardt, Lieut., Bl., Bo. Comsy. Genl., on duty, to Ahmednuggur.
Bowham-Carter, Lieut., Bl., R.E., on duty, to Roorkee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt., B.V.R.C.
Bombay, October 27, 1886.

Commencing from this day, Wednesday, the 27th instant, there will be parades as follows :—

Oval at 6-30 a.m., Company Arming and Position Drill for Recruits, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

J. J. Hospital, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 p.m.

P. and O. Dockyard, on Tuesday and Thursday, at 5 p.m.

Queen's Statue, on Monday and Wednesday, at 4-45 p.m.

Byculla School, on Monday and Thursday, at 5 p.m.

St. Peter's School, on Tuesday and Thursday at 4 p.m.

Byculla Scottish School, on Monday and Friday at 4 p.m.

Grand Road Bakery's Compound, on Tuesday and Friday, at 6-40 a.m.

Cathedral High School, John Connon School, and Indo-British School Cadets will parade at the Oval and Queen's Statue as above.

As no recruits will be allowed to commence target practice until he has, as efficient, been passed at Position and Arming Drill, all recruits should take the earliest opportunity of qualifying themselves at the above drills.

Commandant parade at 4-45 p.m. on Saturdays at the Town Hall.

The quarterly general meeting of the Vol. Club will be held on Friday, the 29th instant, at 9 p.m. at the Club Room.

By Order,
(Sd). H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against persons representing themselves as, from, or related to me, soliciting orders or accounts, who do not hold my power of attorney and certificate of competency; and as the use of my patent refraction test is only licensed to my legal representatives and Surgeon-Oculists by permission, any persons *selling* Spectacles by its aid, or any one infringing my patent rights will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour, and a handsome reward will be paid to any one supplying information leading to the Conviction of the Offender.
(Signed) N. LAZARUS, Ophthalmic Optician,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE VICEROY,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

AS IMPORTERS OF
PIANOFORTES,
WE HAVE JUDGED it best to find two thoroughly competent and reliable manufacturers, one English and one German, and to stick to them. We do not say for a moment that no other maker is capable of turning out equally good work, but we have satisfied ourselves that the work of these is sound and excellent, and so with the help of the mutual adulation ticket we get along harmoniously. It is an arrangement which commends itself to us in many ways : by focusing our very considerable orders in this way, we secure the position of very firm buyers, and both expect and receive considerations which place us well in front of competition. Again, it is a decided satisfaction to confine one's dealings to a class of goods, which we know will reflect credit upon our recommendation, and content buyers. In the case of the renowned Stuttgart manufacturers, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, when we see the public affectionately cautioned not to mistake them for an obscure opposition Schiedmayer, without any SOEHNE (as if there was the faintest chance of their doing so), we feel that our acknowledgments are due for the gratis advertisement, and are all the better satisfied with our German choice.
As a matter of fact SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS have been favorites with the Indian public for the last THIRTY years, that is to say, long before any struggling beginner had devised the expedient of trying to benefit by the wares in question by adopting a name which sounds a good deal like the original, and may possibly deceive the unwary.

MARKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

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„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

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Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas,
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JUST RECEIVED THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF
THE CONVERTIBLE BEDSTEAD
IT may be used with or without MOSQUITO RODS, and is a special Boon to people living up-country, where a Punkah, during the Hot Season is a necessity.
Best quality and finish.
SOLE IMPORTERS—JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

TUCKER—MOORE—October 23, at Belgaum, by the Rev. W. Wingate, W. T. Tucker to Maude Mary, eldest daughter of Lieutenant G. F. Moore, P. W. D., Belgaum.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SYKES—October 19, at Agra, the wife of Surgeon J Sykes, IMD, Superintendent of Jails, Agra, of a daughter.

DEATH.

SHERER—October 19, at Jhansi, (of enteric fever), Lieutenant J M O H Sherer, the Suffolk Regiment, attached to the 40th Regiment, B I.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1886.

THERE is no need to point out to anyone who has enjoyed the privilege of reading Sir M. E. Grant Duff's Review of the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the past five years that every line of it has been written by his own hand. It is all about Sir M. E. Grant Duff, it is all characteristic and some of it eulogistic of Sir M. E. Grant Duff, and it is all so precisely like him that no intruding pen can have marred the fair surface of Sir M. E. Grant Duff's foolscap. He writes at his own will and in his own way. He is now eloquent, now didactic, now familiar, now funny. Friends in England who may be awaiting his return with a fear lest five years spent under the burning sun of Ootacamund, and of latitudes where it burns a little more than it does on the Neilgherries, may have enervated that brilliant man and dimmed the brightness of his intelligence will be reassured when they read this remarkable State paper. His jokes alone will satisfy them that he is all that he ever was, and perhaps a little more. They will see in his allusion to the "Rumpa *rumpus*" that his play of fancy is as fine as ever it was. They will see in his playful decision that an attempt to turn Cochin lagoon into a harbour would make "three-quarters of a million sterling look very foolish," a cheerful illustration of a new method of brightening an Indian State paper by substituting choice Americanisms for the ponderous proprieties of official paragraphing. They will be comforted, too, by certain dexterous triflings about ugly incidents which we can plainly see are meant to do duty for the tiger stories and the snake stories which more frivolous Anglo-Indians pack in the portmanteaus of an imaginative memory when they prepare for setting out for Europe. This, for instance, will beat most of the stories that are told over a peg and a cheroot at 14 St. James's Square :—"As to Bellary, I well remember being informed at Sandur that a few days before I was there, a panther jumped on the back of a letter-carrier, tore open his bag, and disappeared into the jungle, whether with or without the letter which he presumably desired to possess himself of my informant did not say." A good panther story like this is such a striking improvement to a State paper that it is a thousand pities that Sir M. E. Grant Duff's informant did not finish it. But perhaps the too cunning panther took possession of some title deeds which enterprising civilians will think are well out of the way in the jungle. There is another story which has nothing to do with panthers, but which may have very much to do with other things about which Madras has been talking very much of late. In talking in his pleasant unconventional way of the investment of English capital in Indian agriculture, the Governor tells us, "I once said to a friend 'How do the ——s get on with their estate?' 'Excellently,' was the reply, 'their father gives them the money to work it.' 'And what return does he get,' I rejoined. 'Oh, the return he gets is that one of them periodically returns to him.' *C'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas le commerce.*" A capital story this, too, and not difficult to localise if only the "S." were printed at the beginning of the name instead of at the end. It would be a pity to bind within the forbidding covers of an ordinary blue book so merry a production as this. It should appear as a "holiday number" of the *Madras Gazette*, with a picture, say, of an absconding panther for a frontispiece.

Yet Sir M. E. Grant Duff is now and again slightly serious. He tells us, in quite other words it is true, that he was not been half as great a disturber of the peace of Madras as he might have been. He tells us that his first impulse on coming to India was to try to make the institutions amid which he found himself as like as circumstances would permit to the Parliamentary institutions which he had left behind in England. From this "natural and generous error" he was saved, he says, by various circumstances, amongst which he does not include the all sufficient circumstance that the limitations imposed upon a Provincial Governor in India refuse him an opportunity for making experiments of that kind. The field was wide enough, nevertheless, even for so ambitious a labourer, and there was nothing in it beyond the range of either his knowledge or his interest. Financial decentralization was under discussion when he arrived here. He had been at the India Office when Lord Mayo's scheme was started, and so he knew all about it. Sir M. E. Grant Duff's predominant conviction on the subject is that decentralization should be decentralization—a conviction from which the most captious amongst us will not dissent. His ideas about land revenue are not so clearly expressed, but we gather from a footnote that his supreme criterion of the excellence of a revenue system is the smallness of arrears. "*Nous avons changé tout cela*" he says when he tells of the sixty-two lakhs of arrears before the famine now brought down to twenty-two. If the bringing down was wisely and considerately done we have no objection. But a word on the subject would have been acceptable. In much the same way he glances with a playful glance at the agricultural condition of the Presidency. Only a skilful pen like his could have told us so much about the condition of agriculture without saying one word about the condition of the agriculturists. Under the subhead of "cattle" we get this valuable information :—"No one can move much about Southern India without seeing that cattle are of the most enormous importance to the population. In some exceptional tracts, he may be gratified by the appearance of the animals, but in most they are undersized, weakly, and have to fight during a considerable portion of the year a very hard battle to live at all." The same thing might have been said of crows without teaching us much about the condition of the forty millions included in Sir M. E. Grant Duff's satrapy. He does, indeed, endeavour to draw some inference from the facts that he here relates, though it is only a half inference, and even for a half inference it is absurd. Cattle are starving on rocky wastes, but the reason cannot be because there is not enough for them to eat, since "Mr. Robertson points out that Belgium possesses 569 head of cattle per square mile and calculates ours at 104 per square mile." As though while the agriculture of the Low Countries is what it is and the agriculture of Southern India is what it is, any comparison between the cattle-feeding capabilities of the two countries could be other than unreasonable and unreal! There is one significant admission in the minute which might well have served as a starting point for an inquiry into the very question which the writer avoids. He admits that the margin of cultivable land that remained to be brought under cultivation has now been taken up. "There is very little really good land remaining to be added to the arable soil," the Governor of Madras says, and hence, as cultivation cannot become more *extensive* it must become more *intensive*. "Take to high farming" he tells the Madras ryots, much as lofty benevolence has from of old sought to comfort the empty stomach with its *fiat* "be thou filled." He has covered many pages with his dissertations about the agriculture of the Presidency; but he has not told us much.

The most serious and perhaps the most sensible chapter in the minute is that which is devoted to the subject of local government. Sir M. E. Grant Duff points out, what the objectors to Lord Ripon's policy found it so hard to realize, that the late Viceroy was the inventor of no daring novelty in this respect. The North-West Provinces had been honeycombed with institutions for local self-government long before the famous resolution of the late Viceroy saw the light, and Madras, though not so well provided with them, had no fewer than forty-eight municipalities and thirty-two local boards. There are now fifty-five municipalities in existence in the Presidency, and their self-governing qualities are more clearly marked than before Lord Ripon's resolution. There is no enthusiam, however, in Sir M. E. Grant Duff's estimate of the advance that the people in his Presidency have made in the practice of self-government. He justifies the change on *á priori* grounds. There was an ever-increasing pressure on the time of European officials and their principal native subordinates, and there is wisdom, therefore, in enlisting the assistance of the population in the management of the million details of town and village life. That is the most that any careful observer would say of the new development of local life in India; it is the most that the projectors have said of it. Sir M. E. Grant Duff's views on the subject are safe enough, and free from all taint of enthusiasm. The people of Madras can have no other reason for complaint against him on that score than that under his guidance there has been so small an addition to the area covered by institutions of local self-government. But he has had much to think of and many things to vindicate, and he would have been a much more remarkable man than he is if, with the sword constantly in one hand, he had been able to build up with the other any large and enduring fabric. Some men quarrel well and others work well; but the number who can both quarrel well and work well is not large, and Sir M. E. Grant Duff is not one of them. However, he can write entertaining minutes, and, if he had left nothing more than this remarkable paper "for a perpetual memorial" to the people of Madras, he would be remembered only as a singularly interesting, if somewhat eccentric person.

THE correspondent who in another column advises that a memorial should be sent to the Viceroy asking for the repeal or modification of the forfeiture clause of the Widow Remarriage Act of 1856 is urging little more than that the Hindu reformers should act upon a suggestion which the Government have themselves thrown out. In their recent Resolution the Government of India admit that this particular section of the Act may require to be amended, but they say that they will make no change in the law until an influential section of Hindu society apply for it. "Lex" therefore advises his co-religionists to apply for it, and we do not see that from the point of view of the reforming party any better advice could be given. The Government of India will not exact a count of heads in favour of an alteration of the law as the only possible warrant for making it, but they cannot be expected to act of their own motion in a matter of this kind. Mr. Hume, in the letter which we printed the other day, indicates the difficulty which lies in the way of the Government of India legislating on these subjects in the absence of something like a representative demand for it. So long as reformers are silent the Government will be inactive; and indeed inactivity will under that condition be the most reasonable as well as the most prudent course. Besides there are difficulties in the way of an interference with the Widow Remarriage Act quite strong enough to discourage its spontaneous amendment by the Government. The religious difficulty, until it has been disposed of by such proof as a strong body of Hindu memorialists might give that it is no difficulty, has to be taken into account. The Legislature thought much of it in 1856; they might be brought to think less of it now if a serious and well informed effort were made to persuade them that a considerable section of Hindus desire to see the Act brought into conformity with equity and good sense. The Act, as it stands, is little more than a halting and inconsistent essay towards doing justice to the Hindu widow. It is complete only in what it prohibits, not in what it concedes. The forfeiture section which "Lex" urges his friends to petition against runs thus : "All rights and interests which any widow may have in her deceased husband's property by way of maintenance, or by inheritance to her husband or to his lineal successors, or by virtue of any will or testamentary disposition conferring upon her, without express permission to remarry, only a limited interest in such property, with no power of alienating the same, shall, upon her remarriage, cease and determine, as if she had then died." In a word, except in the still exceptional case of a devise by will, or the still more exceptional if not unprecedented case of express permission to remarry, re-marriage puts upon the widow the penalty of forfeiture of her estate. There is much cogency and much common sense in the arguments which "Lex" employs against this provision of the Act of 1856. Eliminate the religious element from the question and the argument is altogether on his side. But it is for Hindus alone to urge that so important an element as this is immaterial. Sir Henry Maine lays down the general proposition that "among the Hindus the right to inherit a dead man's property is exactly co-extensive with the duty of performing the obsequies." It is not for us to minimise the force of this obligation, to say either that the widow can escape from it or that she can fulfil it after she has contracted a second marriage. But on the other hand the Government of India would scarcely be justified in disregarding a strong representation from any considerable body of Hindus in favour of the relaxation of the prohibitions of the statute. The relaxation might take the form of establishing a legal presumption in favour of re-marriage by declaring that there should be no forfeiture except when there has been a testamentary provision that the property inherited by or devised to the widow shall pass from her on re-marriage. A husband who attached vital importance to the continuous performance of his obsequies by his widow would then know how best to guard himself against being forgotten after death, and it would no longer be open to anyone to argue that the Act of 1856 puts a penalty upon re-marriage from which it exempts unfaithful widowhood.

M. WADDINGTON'S protracted interview with Lord Iddesleigh on Monday will naturally be understood by all the world to have been in relation to the anxiety of the French Government to see the English occupation of Egypt at an end. The Ambassador, it may be hoped, said little about the army corps which in Paris is deemed sufficient to dispose of General Stephenson and his Brigade or two, though he doubtless had many reasons to urge in favour of an early evacuation. He is urging them, of course, at the very time. Let France prevail upon her great Eastern neighbour to be a little less active on the Danube and to turn her feet less directly towards Constantinople, and England may be disposed to consider the question whether it is worth while for her to remain in Egypt much longer. But we do not dispense with bolt and bars when burglars are about, and we shall not weaken our position in the Mediterranean while Russia is strengthening hers on the Danube, and sending her war ships to Varna. If there was one reason for remaining in Egypt six month ago there must be twenty now, and the twentieth is the extreme anxiety of the politicians of the Boulevards that we should go. At Cairo it is believed that the satisfactory condition of the Debt Treasury deprives France of her pretext for asserting an anxious interest in Egypt. The Government can pay the coupon which falls due on the debt next month, as well as the deductions previously made, those presumably for which the Government were threatened with being sued in their own tribunals. So that, if France would only admit it there is no financial reason for renewed intervention in Egypt, for her or any other Power. But France has always claimed a sentimental interest in Egypt and it is scarcely likely that a good balance-sheet for the Caisse will give her all that she needs. She is doubtless within her right in declining to regard the Egyptian question now, as it was in the beginniug, as entirely a bondholders' question. Nor is it so regarded by English statesmen. But it is well for us, after the leading part which we took in the Convention of last year, that we can point to a successful working of the Caisse. From one motive to complications at all events we shall be free.

THE death of Sir Herbert Macpherson has been followed by that of another servant of the Empire who was looked to to do good service in Burma. Mr. R. H. Pilcher was a Bengal Civilian than whom few were better fitted by attainments and experience for assisting in the work of consolidating the annexation. He was well aquainted with Burma and the Burmese; he knew something of the Shans and their country, and he was especially summoned at the end of last year to undertake a conciliatory mission to these not very manageable mountaineers. He held in the Upper Burma administration the post of Deputy Commissioner of Kyoukse, and our Mandalay correspondent by no means over-estimates his value when he says that his death entails a great loss.

THE LATE MR. A. W. FORDE.

BOMBAY society has lost one of its most esteemed and useful members in Mr. Arthur William Forde, M.I.C.E., who died at his bungalow at Malabar Hill on Monday afternoon, at the age of 65 years. He had been suffering during the last fortnight from fever, to which he finally succumbed. He was a son of the Rev. Arthur Brownlow Forde, of Maghull, Lancashire, and had made a reputation as a Civil Engineer before he came out to this country. He was for some years Chief Engineer of the Londonderry and Inniskillen Railway Company in the north of Ireland, where he passed the greater part of his early life as an Engineer. Having been appointed Chief Engineer of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, he first came out to Bombay in 1855. Mr. Forde constructed the Taptee Bridge, and was the first engineer in this country to employ the Warren girders in bridge construction as he had done in Ireland. Mr. Forde had been wrongly supposed by some to be an advocate of the narrow gauge system. He was in favour of the narrow gauge system only where it would have been too expensive to employ the broad gauge; but he was never an advocate for break of gauge. He was a conscientious worker in his profession, and did most of his work even as to details with his own hands. He left the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway in 1860, being succeeded in the office of Chief Engineer by Mr. Francis Mathew, and went into private practice up-country. In 1864 he settled and practised as an engineer in Bombay with marked ability and success. He began the work undertaken by the Frere Land Reclamation, and was for some years connected with the joint-stock company bearing that name. Mr. Forde also designed and built the Sassoon Dock, the first Wet Dock in Bombay. He reclaimed a large tract of land near Nowsaree, covering about 7,000 acres, which was named the Seaforde Land Reclamation after his family seat in County Down, Ireland. A considerable portion of this land has already been brought into cultivation, and probably needs only further expenditure of capital to make it pay well. In September 1878, Mr Forde was appointed Consulting Engineer to the Bombay Municipality for Drainage and Water Works, and held the appointment to the time of his death. In December 1878, he made a comprehensive report on the general question of the new Drainage Scheme; and from time to time he was consulted by the Municipal authorities in all matters of importance relating to Drainage and Water Works as well as in other matters. On the retirement of Mr. Francis Mathew in 1882, Mr. Forde was elected president of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, in which capacity he worked assiduously up to the time of his death in promoting its interests. He was a lover of art and a skilful artist. His productions were exhibited every year at the Western India Fine Arts Exhibition, and last year he carried away the prize for the best oil-painting. He also took a great interest in photography, and was lately elected president of the new Photographic Society of Bombay. He was a director of several local Joint Stock Companies, a Justice of the Peace, and a Dean of the Bombay University in Civil Engineering.

Mr. Forde's funeral, which took place yesterday afternoon at Sewree, was attended by a large number of Europeans and natives. Mr. Brownlow Forde, son of the deceased, Mr. H. I. B. Hargrave, and Dr. Hojel were the pall-bearers. The Rev. E. S. Hall, garrison chaplain, headed the procession, and very impressively read the burial service of the Church of England. Among those who attended the funeral were Colonel Merewether, Captain Morland, Colonel Ross, Dr. Waters, Dr. Temperley Gray, Dr. Weir, Messrs. A. C. Trevor, E. B. Carroll, T. M. Filgate, F. L. Charles, H. W. Barrow, J. Leask, Rienzi Walton, J. W. Smith, L. R. W. Forrest, T. Lidbetter, D. E. Gostling, R. S. Brown, E. G. Cabral, W. C. Rowe, J. Adams, J. Oliver, Alexander McLaggan, &c. Mr. Forde was buried in the grave of his first wife, the re-opening of which was sanctioned for the purpose by the Burial Board.

THE DEWALEE FESTIVAL.

THE Dewalee holidays, which mark the close of the Hindu year amid feastings and rejoicings, are observed alike by the Hindu, the Parsee and the Mussulman. This is the occasion for every native trader and shopkeeper to count up whatever profits that have been made during the year, and prepare new books of account under such happy auspices as are promised to those who invoke the benedictions of the priesthood upon all the commercial ventures in which they may embark during the next twelve months. Business is allowed for a short season to give way to pleasure, sweetmeat, the symbol of joy and happiness, is freely distributed among friends and relatives, and the wandering minstrels, who go from shop to shop performing a noisy music on their drums and clarionets, are amply rewarded for their pains. But the illuminations are the principal feature of this festival, and despite the murmurings of people who always bewail that times are going from bad to worse, the light this year, though by no means very brilliant everywhere, was quite as good as has been seen for some years past. It cannot, of course, stand comparison with the gorgeous splendour of the Dewalee of share mania days; but the illuminations of 1866 and '67 were by no means an indication of trade in its healthy and normal condition. If, however, the nature of the illuminations may now be taken as affording a pretty accurate test of the commercial prosperity of the city, the brilliant splendour of the Cloth markets and of portions of Marwadi Bazar, as seen yesterday, may be regarded as showing that the traders in these places, at all events, have very little to complain of. It is particularly gratifying to see small traders and artisans of the humbler classes contribute their modest quota of lamps to the general illuminations, and contemplate the scene from their little shops with cheerful self-complacency. Yesterday being the principal day of the festival, the streets were thronged till a rather late hour with immense crowds of sight-seers, and the stream of carriages passing through the illuminated quarters of the town seemed to be almost unending. All the observances of this festival tend in a marked degree to the promotion of peace and good-will among men, and accordingly the only offence incidental to these holidays is that of letting off fireworks, to which the people continue to be addicted with all the tenacity of their conservative instincts, the annual notifications of the Commissioner of Police to the contrary notwithstanding.

PENALTIES ON REMARRIAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Of the two points which the Government of India have declared to fall within the principle of State intervention in their recent resolution on Hindu Social Reform, there is one to which you will allow me to invite their as also your attention. I refer to the remarks of the Government on that section of the Widow Marriage Act, which provides that a widow shall, on remarriage, be divested of any property which she may have inherited from her deceased husband. This section is, I think, generally regarded as unjust and unfair, because it makes the position of a widow who has remarried worse than that of one, who having inherited property from her deceased husband, becomes subsequently unchaste. The law does not divest the latter of that property.

The Government admit that the said provision of the Widow Marriage Act may require to be altered, but they go on to say that they will not undertake to make the alteration now. And in support of the provision it is contended that though it may seem unjust and grossly unfair, yet it is perfectly logical and consistent according to Hindu law, because a Hindu widow's right to inherit to her husband depends on her *ability* to perform certain religious duties for him on his decease. That ability ceases when she remarries. *A fortiori*, her right to inherit goes away with it. This contention is, however, deprived of much of its force when we remember that a widow ought to lose her capacity to confer religious benefits on her deceased husband as much at least, if not more, by unchastity as by remarriage, and thus forfeit her right to retain his property, for the injunction of the *Shastras* is that she should keep the bed of her deceased lord unsullied. In the case of a remarried widow, it is doubtful whether this injunction can be held to apply, for some of the Hindu *Shastras* do allow remarriage to be valid and legal, while *unchastity* is held as a disqualification by one and all of our law-givers. But let us put the case of the remarried widow on the lowest ground possible. Now, according to it, she cannot be placed lower than an unchaste one. When our Courts have held that subsequent unchastity does not, under the Hindu law, entail forfeiture of the property which a widow has once inherited from her husband, why then should remarriage be subjected to such forfeiture?

You will also observe that the reason why the Courts have held that subsequent unchastity in the case of a widow does not divest her of property once vested in her, is that "the texts from which it is inferred that a widow must not only be chaste but remain chaste did not carry with them any clause of forfeiture in the event of subsequent incontinence." (Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage.) If there is no clause of forfeiture provided by the Hindu *Shastras* in the case of *unchastity*, is it right to assume that there is such a clause in the case of remarriage? That assumption would involve the ridiculous supposition that the Hindu law-givers preferred *unchastity to remarriage*—a supposition which even the most bigoted Hindu, I presume, would flatly disown. Neither reason nor authority, therefore, seems to support the retention of the section I am dealing with in its present shape in the Widow Marriage Act.

The Government of India declare that they will make no change in the law unless and until a large or important class of Hindus apply for it. Are we to infer from this that we Hindus, educated as well as uneducated, like to see the law favour *unchastity* more than remarriage? In that case it is a poor compliment which Government has paid to our intelligence, enlightenment and, I may add, our sense of morality. I myself think that few will oppose the change, but even assuming for a moment that there will be formidable opposition to an alteration so much commended by consistency and the moral sense, a Government that, despite every obstruction and on its own responsibility, passed a law (Act XXI. of 1850) declaring that a Hindu convert to Christianity or any other faith shall not by reason of such conversion forfeit his right to hold or inherit any property, should not hesitate to give similar relief to the Hindu widow. Of this law, relating to Hindu converts, the late Lord Halifax (then Sir Charles Wood) spoke as follows in the House of Commons on the 3rd of June 1853 :—

"Strong opinions have lately been expressed against the passing of the Act, which prevents the forfeiture of the property of the Hindus on their becoming Christians; but I think this Act is perfectly right, and that no change of faith to any religion, professed in any part of the Queen's dominions, should entail the forfeiture of property. I quite agree, therefore, in the propriety of passing that Act. I think that the Government are perfectly right in abstaining from attempting to make proselytes among the Hindus, though at the same time I think we ought not to allow them to be subjected to penalties, when they do embrace the Christian religion."

Here we have the principle enunciated which has guided the British Government in these matters from the beginning. The position of a Hindu convert to Christianity or Mahomedanism or any other faith may be said to be similar, from the legislator's point of view, to that of a Hindu widow who remarries. And when the Legislature has said that the former shall be subjected to no penalties, it should not be afraid to apply the same principle to the case of the latter. The Government did not wait for any large or important class of Hindus to move them when they passed the law referred to in the above quoted remarks of Sir Charles Wood. Why, may I ask, should they wait now?

The question, therefore, deserves to be reconsidered by the Government, and I would suggest to those Hindu gentlemen, who do not quite approve of the position occupied by a Hindu widow under the Act of 1856, to send a memorial to the Viceroy in Council on the subject. I feel sure that when Lord Dufferin sees the validity of their contention, especially by the light afforded by the Act relating to Hindu converts, he will not fail to take steps for the removal of what is a most objectionable provision in the Widow Marriage Act.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 26. LEX.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

OCT. 25.

THE Viceroy is coming. The country is all expectant. A Viceroy is a *rara avis*, and a mere Governor or even a Royal Duke would now hardly draw the populace as the proxy of her Imperial Majesty. Ahmedabad is waking up to a sense of cleanliness. There is a furbishing up here and rubbish clearing there, and whitewashing is likely to be everywhere. But our citizens of Ahmedabad are not given to be enthusiastic. They are a staid and sober people, and are nothing if not economic in season and out. The municipal committee is therefore comforted that the Viceroy will be here on a Sunday, so that there need be no *tamasha*. They have sanctioned an outlay of Rs. 150 for the Viceregal entertainment, and that, too, after a protracted discussion, during which some of the Gottamiles objected to any outlay at all, because Lord Dufferin had imposed the Income Tax! The Rs. 150 are to be spent on the engrossing of an address, and a scrap of kinkhob to drape it with. The B. B. & C. I. Railway Company will however amply make up for the lukewarmness of the Municipality. The railway station is being thoroughly renovated. It is one of the ugliest old sheds doing duty as a railway station that is to be found in India. It consists of narrow platforms on which long rows of wooden posts support huge sheets of iron roofing. This latter renders the place a fiery furnace during the hot months, and it leaks like a sieve during the rains. But the Railway Company is liberal. No amount of paint, white and yellow, and tarring and whitewashing is to be spared, whilst a great profusion of bunting, signal flags and evergreens will, it is to be hoped, give the whole place a gay and festive appearance. The Viceroy and party are expected here by special train on the afternoon of the 5th of November. He will be lodged in the house of the Collector, Mr. G. B. Read, in the *Bhaddar*. The Viceregal party will pass the whole of Sunday in Ahmedabad, and will probably see some of the sights in a quiet way.

Major Milner's Battery, which has been quartered here, proceeds to Baroda on the 30th inst., and will be replaced here by another marching this way from Deesa. Teams of horses will be furnished by this Battery for the conveyances necessary for the Viceregal party; whilst coaches and barouches belonging to the local *Shet sahibs* are being furnished up and got ready for the same purpose. No ceremony of any sort is expected to take place, beyond the presentation of the Municipal address. The Viceroy will take his departure early on Monday morning. The Railway Company propose to fête his Excellency *en route* with a breakfast at Neriad, thus affording the notabilities of Kaira an opportunity to make the acquaintance of the Viceroy.

All this month the weather here has been exceptionally unpleasant, and hundreds of people are down with fever. No rain has fallen since the last fortnight in September, and very serious damage to the crops is almost certain. Rain, however, has fallen during the past week between this and Surat, and we may probably yet get a share of it. In any case it is to be hoped the present muggy, malaria-breeding weather will clear off, and give place to our agreeable November weather, before the arrival of our distinguished visitors.

ELEPHANTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your remarks on the dangers attending a visit to Elephanta are timely, and should lead Government, if it be not wholly indifferent to what is due to the public in this matter, to take such steps as will effectually remove all ground of complaint. Hundreds of visitors annually find their way to the island, notwithstanding the difficulties of landing, and it is safe to say that as many hundreds more would visit it were the present slime-coated landing blocks something less of an apology for a pier than they now are. During the coming cold weather India will be visited by a larger number than usual of European notabilities, the majority, or all, of whom will want to see Elephanta. Could not something be done to save them from the risk of breaking their limbs if not of losing their lives? If Government cannot afford the wherewithal to build a substantial pier, they might at any rate afford the protection of an iron hand-rail, the cost of which might be defrayed out of the amount of takings in admission fees?—Yours, &c.,

J. M.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to your note on the bunder at Elephanta, I was one of a party which visited the island a few days ago. The stepping stones, however, were so slippery that only the most rash amongst us durst venture to land, the ladies and some of the old male members preferring to remain in the boat than trust themselves to the tender mercies of the coolies. Thus our picnic was in a large measure spoiled. Until something be done to make it safe to land at all seasons, I would advise those who contemplate a visit to fix on a day when the tide is high. A landing can then be effected in comparative safety.—Yours, &c.,

HALF-HOLIDAY.

THE KENNEDY SEA FACE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to suggest to the "Municipal authorities"—it would confer a favour on the pedestrian public—if they would have the stones removed from the footpath between Back Bay Baths and Wodehouse Bridge?—Yours, &c.,

C. O. P.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

"THE PROCLAMATION, THE WHOLE PROCLAMATION, AND NOTHING BUT THE PROCLAMATION."

THE *Bengali* says :—We may say at once, and we think that, though we belong to the small ostracised minority, we "faithfully reflect" the sentiments of our countrymen in this respect, that we want no favour, that we desire no distinctive service, no back-door for admission; but that we urge and have always urged, and God willing, shall urge to the end of the chapter, that the artificial obstacles which stand in the way of the fulfilment of the Gracious Proclamation of the Queen should be removed. The Proclamation says "that so far as may be our subjects of whatever race or creed shall freely be admitted into all offices the duties of which they are qualified to perform by their ability, education and integrity." What becomes of this free admission when the native candidates being in India, the examination is held in London? What becomes again of this free admission when the age was purposely reduced from 21 to 19 years, with a view to exclude Indian candidates? We crave for nothing more than the fulfilment of the Proclamation of the Queen. We take our stand upon the Proclamation, upon the plighted word of our Sovereign. The Proclamation, the whole Proclamation, nothing but the Proclamation is our watch-word, our battle-cry.

"IMPERCEPTIBLE" SOCIAL REFORMS.

IT is said things are imperceptibly changing for the better. If they are, how are we at all to explain the fact that since the passing of the Widow Marriage Act there have only been 60 marriages under it? There is antipathy in many places to female education still; and Mr

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

EGYPTIAN FINANCE.

CAIRO, OCT. 25.

The Caisse de la Dette has sufficient funds to pay the coupon which is due in November next, as well as for the repayment to the bondholders of the deductions previously made from their coupons on the several Egyptian loans in conformity with the Convention of 1885.

The ability of the Egyptian Government to carry out this international engagement deprives France of the principal pretext for meddling in the affairs of Egypt.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

LONDON, OCT. 26.

M. Waddington, the Ambassador of the French Republic here, had a protracted interview with Lord Iddesleigh yesterday.

THE SKYE CROFTERS.

There was great excitement yesterday among the Skye Crofters.

Several bailiffs, attended with a [strong force of policemen, attempted to carry out evictions. The Crofters stubbornly resisted and stoned the police, who, being overpowered, summoned the Marines to their assistance. The Marines charged the crowd at the point of the bayonet, and succeeded in dispersing the mob. Six arrests were made.

THE EASTERN CRISIS.

VARNA, OCT. 25.

At the request of her Consul here, Russia is sending two war-vessels in order to protect her subjects.

NEWS FROM UPPER BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, OCT. 25.

Sir Frederick Roberts comes to Burma to command in person, but will probably stay only to examine the country and decide upon a plan of operations, and then leave General White to carry it out.

The South Yorkshire Regiment and the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry have left Mandalay for Shwaybo.

Mr. Pilcher is ill at Kyoukse.

Mr. Burgess proceeds shortly to interview the Wuntho Sawbwah.

Mr. Fryer, Commissioner, Central Division, leaves for Yen on the 27th

RANGOON, OCT. 26.

The European and Burmese officials urgently recommend the instant commencement of a railway from Tounghoo to Mandalay at both ends.

The loyal Burmese maintain that no proper Government existed during Theebaw's reign, and that it is impossible to bring all the country instantly under subjection. Before this object is gained, three or four years, with a large army of occupation, must elapse.

Mr. Burgess starts shortly on mission to Woontha Tswabwa, the most important man we have to deal with. The expedition will be attended with considerable risk, unless a strong escort accompanies it.

DEATH OF MR. R. H. PILCHER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, OCT. 26.

Mr. R. H. Pilcher, Deputy Commissioner, died at Kyoukse of rheumatic fever on Sunday, the 24th. His loss in the administration of the Shan country will be very great.

THE TRAILL CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 26.

The first stage in the Traill Case was concluded on Monday evening. The Magistrate said it was clear the prosecution had launched the case without framing any theory. There was now a mass of contradictory evidence before the Court, and he asked the Crown Prosecutor what course he now intended to pursue.

Mr. Hume withdrew the charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, but on the charge of grievous hurt and hurt, he would ask the Magistrate to frame a charge and commit the case to the Sessions.

The defence asked for an adjournment till to-morrow, that the accused might decide whether he wished the case to be tried by the Magistrate or committed to the Sessions.

The application was granted, and it is understood that the decision arrived at was in favour of the latter course.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHNSON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

VEPERY, OCT. 26.

Information has been received in Madras by telegraph from London that Brigadier-General A. C. Johnson, commanding Eastern District, Madras, has been promoted to Major-General, consequently he will have to vacate the local command immediately he is relieved.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray left here yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grane left here yesterday morning for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.

SUEZ, OCT. 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

OCT. 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. India, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Nepaul arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Kangra, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, OCT. 26.

The mail steamer Ancona from China arrived.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, OCT. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day closed quiet. Surats quiet.

G. F. Dhollera	3 13-16
3 per cent. Consols	100⅝
Bar Silver	45 7-16
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100 ½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70½
2½ per cent. "	74¼

Arrival.—Singapore.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT

(OCTOBER 26.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoo-, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, OCT. 25,

10 p.m.	73·3

TUESDAY, OCT. 26.

6 a.m.	77·4
10 a.m.	83·7
2 p.m.	84·2
4 p.m.	83 6

H. E. NAWAB ASMANJAH BAHADOOR, BUSHEER-UD DOWLAH, with his Private Secretary, Mr. Dosabhoy N. Chinoy, and Nawab Mooneer-Ul-Mulk, brother of the Nizam's Minister, have arrived here from Hyderabad on a short visit.

IT is said that Sir Charles Turner's nomination to a seat on the Public Service Commission was strongly recommended by the Government of India.

THE dacoits have dubbed the 18th Bengal Infantry, now serving in Upper Burma, the "Phoongi Paltan." It appears that the colour of their khaki clothing, which is dyed with Multani *matti* or ochre, is of a somewhat bright yellow, somewhat similar in shade to that of the clothing universally worn by the yellow-robed fraternity, and they think that it is on this account that the men of that regiment have so seldom been wounded while their own bullet-proof warriors have so often bitten the dust. It shows there is some advantage after all in a conspicuous uniform, notwithstanding the modern rage for invisibility in warfare!

THE second official report on the prospects of the Cotton crop in the Bombay Presidency is as follows:—In the Deccan the area is 1,125,000 acres, or 250,000 acres above average, and 400,000 acres above last year's sowings. Rains timely and good. Nassik area 20,000 acres, Poona area 10,000 acres, Satara area 12,000 acres. Other areas already reported. Break in September will shorten Khandesh crop, but elsewhere crop promising, especially in Sholapur. Guzerat:—area 600,000 acres above average, but slightly below last year's area. In Broach area available 380,000 acres, Broach 200,000 acres, Surat 100,000 acres. In East Guzerat area 200,000 acres. Crop twice or thrice sown owing to washing rain of July and August. September break bad, except in Broach; crop assured there, but more rain wanted elsewhere. Baroda area 425,000 acres; Kutch 175,000 acres; reported slight decrease. Other reports from States not received. Karnatic:—Sowings incomplete owing to lateness of rain; in Belgaum 150,000 acres already sown; in Kolhapur 33,000 acres. Crop thriving. Sind:—No returns.

Truth asks for more light upon the Colonial and Indian Institute project. It will be absolutely necessary, it says, that clearer details should be given respecting the Colonial building which is to be erected by public subscription to celebrate the Queen's Jubilee, if these subscriptions are to be anything beyond the contributions of Court flunkeys, and of others who aspire to this distinction. Where the building is to be, what it is to contain, and who are to manage it, are elementary questions that demand answers. If it is to be under the management of the South Kensington gang, if it is to be at South Kensington, and if it is to become nothing but a retail bazaar, the project will fail.

THE Union Club at Aden, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, has been the means of producing a little excitement amongst the residents on the "old cinder heap." A certain officer quartered there, a member of the club, blackballed a gentleman who had been proposed by the Brigadier, and seconded by a colonel. According to the Club rules, the candidate could not be elected. On account of the high position of his proposer and seconder, however, there has been a second election, and the proposer is canvassing the members personally in his candidate's favour.

THE Boundary Commission has arrived at Cabul. Sir West Ridgeway was met on arrival, two miles out, by the Brigadier-General Commanding in the Ameer's absence, and a regiment of cavalry escorted him to Aliabad, where an infantry guard-of-honour was also drawn up. The correspondent of the *Pioneer*, telegraphing from Cabul, on the 17th inst., says:—

The Ameer arrived here yesterday afternoon, and has taken up his residence in Baber Badshah's garden, near Deh Mozang village and not far from our camp. His Highness receives the Mission to-morrow morning. Our quarters at Aliabad are most comfortable, and great preparations were evidently made for our reception. The house occupied by Sir West Ridgeway has been freshly painted and repaired throughout, with nicely furnished rooms upstairs for his private use and a dining-room below, where we were all entertained at a sumptuous breakfast on arrival. The majority of the Mission are encamped under the apple-trees in the garden, where pavilions and summer-houses have also been erected for our use. Every civility is being shown to us, but as we were requested not to visit Sherpur or the city before the Ameer's arrival, we consequently have not seen much of the people as yet; but such as we have seen are wonderfully civil. Our future movements, of course, depend on the Ameer's orders. The environs of Kabul are evidently much improved compared with what they were during our occupation. New roads planted with trees have been made in every direction, and fresh houses have been built, and gardens laid out on the ground that was formerly a waste. A great impetus appears to have been given to road-making after the Ameer's return from Rawal Pindi. Sherpur seems to be in much the same state as when we left it; the Bala Hissar, however, is said to be deserted, and Siah Sang occupied in it place.

THE following is a consecutive history of the travels of the Afghan Boundary Commission across the difficult Hindu Kush. From Cheshma-i-Shar, the Commission arrived at Gori, about seventy miles beyond the Hindu Kush in a northerly direction from Kabul, on October 1st. Here the party divided, to facilitate the crossing of the difficult Passes ahead. Kaian (Khinjan in our maps) was reached on October 2nd, and found to be situated upon an unexpectedly fine river, the Saruk-Ab. On the 4th of October a terribly difficult march was accomplished to the foot of the main range of the Hindu Kush. On the 5th the highest camp was reached, at 12,000 feet at Chapdarra, where the roads had ice upon them. The two camps joined again on the 6th at Dehtangi, owing to the double march of twenty-eight miles made by the second party. The weather had been very severe, two men and six camels being lost in one day. Dehtangi was the first camp on this side of the Hindu Kush, and the troubles of the Commission at once seemed at an end. Siahgird, a collection of villages among orchards, was reached on the 7th by the first party; who were joined there by the second, under Colonel Bax, on the 8th. Here a pamphlet containing a speech of the Ameer was found circulated among the people, explaining his friendship for the English. On the 11th Sir West Ridgeway's party, as previously mentioned, marched from Siabgird, which is situated in the Ghorband Valley, to Tutar Durra in the Kohistan Valley. Thence they marched safely into Charikar on the 12th. On the 13th, they left Charikar, and arrived all well at a Robat near Istalif, some sixteen miles nearer to Kabul. Finally they reached Cabul on the 17th. On the 18th they were to be received by the Ameer, and after a short stay were to turn their faces once more towards India.

THE Countess of Dufferin presided on Monday week at the annual distribution of prizes at the Simla Mayo Orphanage. The proceedings were opened with a song by the children, after which the Ven'ble Archdeacon Tribe read the annual report, which showed the institution to be in a very flourishing condition. A comparison with the year 1879, showed that since then the number of boarders had nearly doubled; and this year, out of a possible grant of Rs. 2,100, the school has gained Rs. 1,800. Regret was expressed at the approaching departure, for private reasons, of the Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Archer. Her place will be taken by another lady, Miss Brain, who is now on her way out from England. After, the reading of the report, the prizes, which were both numerous and handsome, were given away by the Countess of Dufferin. Some further musical exercises were also rendered by the children, after which the Archdeacon thanked the Countess for having kindly presided on the occasion, and the proceedings then terminated.

THE *Pioneer* writes:—"A correspondent, whom we have every reason to believe to be well informed, sends us the following account of a transaction which, if the facts are as he supposes, is well deserving of the attention of the financial authorities. With a view to the transport of troops to Burma, two vessels, the Buldana and the Venetia, were recently taken up by Government *at Bombay*. The terms were Rs. 12 per ton per month, Government finding the coal. The two vessels arrived in due course at Madras, where the troops were to embark, having been 16 days in the service of Government since their engagement at Bombay. These same vessels might exactly as well have been engaged at Madras, or, if they did not care to come round for the job, there were plenty of other ships available which would have been ready and willing to undertake it. The whole of the expenses involved in the engagemen of the vessels at Bombay instead of Madras was thus gratuitously thrown away. Now let us see what this piece of mismanagement cost. We will take the two vessels for 16 days as equivalent to one vessel for a month. Say that the tonnage was 3,500. The hiring alone would then cost Rs. 42,000; add a month's coaling at 20 tons a day at Rs. 25 per ton; this would be another Rs. 15,000. But let us assume that the vessel was under steam for only half the month, and put down the coal bill at Rs. 8,000. We then have an expenditure, in hiring and coals, of half a lakh of rupees. This is a plain story, and the issues raised are extremely simple. Were the two vessels hired, as alleged? Could other vessels equally suitable have been engaged at Madras? As to th latter point, we are enabled, on most excellent authority, to assert that they could. It is for the authorities at the Marine Department to say whether our correspondent was misinformed as to the first. If the story is true, some one ought to be hanged."

THE returns of Railway earnings in India for the first half of the current financial year afford little ground for the hope that any very material relief will be afforded to the Exchequer by the net increase of revenue in this department. The five guaranteed railways, indeed, show a substantial advance of 33½ lakhs on the gross earnings of the corresponding period in 1885-86; the seven State lines, also, despite a falling off of nearly a lakh in the East Indian Railway's receipts, show an advance of 12 lakhs. But the gross receipts of State lines worked by Government have fallen off by nearly 7 lakhs. Taking all the lines together, gross earnings have risen from 7 crores 91 lakhs to 8 crores 32 lakhs. Expenditure, however, has advanced from 3 crores 82½ lakhs to 4 crores 32 lakhs, and net earnings, accordingly, have fallen off by about 7 lakhs. Still a series of undertakings which earn a steady net profit of 4 millions sterling every half-year cannot but be ground of solid satisfaction to the Indian financier.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S Dartford speech has very much impressed the sedate *Spectator*, which, though it will not yet believe in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's permanent reformation, still has hopes of him. We only feel (it says) that so far he has not only done well, but has given to some extent assurances for the future. In him, no doubt, exists an element of the spirit of Puck, a certain mischief-loving vein, a vice of temper which, though he has mastered it for the time, may break out again. Lord Beaconsfield as a young man sometimes acted as Lord Randolph Churchill has acted; but in him we believe the tricks were simply played to serve certain ends. In Lord Randolph Churchill the spirit of mischief is native and inherent, and so there is with him always the possibility that it may appear again in spite of himself. Still, the master-passion of ambition has power enough in such a nature to dominate, and even extinguish, every quality inimical to itself. Up till now, he has found that to let Puck loose, and to indulge the habit of violent and ill-tempered abuse, has been a paying game,—has fed, not hindered, his ambitious designs. Now he is beginning to see that to gratify his love of power, a graver spirit must rule, and thus his ambition becomes to a very great extent a guarantee for good behaviour. Doubtless sometimes Dr. Jekyll, strive as he will, cannot keep Mr. Hyde from subduing him and assuming his personality. We must hope for the best. At any rate, at this moment Dr. Jekyll is in full possession of his own very respectable and reasonable personality, and we shall refuse to believe in the possibility of a relapse till it is forced upon us by acts and words very different from those displayed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer during the second Session of 1886.

THE intelligence received from Mesopotamia and Kurdistan depicts the condition of those portions of the Turkish Empire as most lamentable in consequence of the inroads of the unruly Kurdish tribes, by which the population is terrorized. The roads are occupied by these marauders, and the villages are pillaged and, if resistance be offered, burnt down; while the authorities have not sufficient forces or energy to prevent such outrages. This state of things having been brought to the knowledge of the Sultan, His Majesty immediately ordered the 4th and 5th Army Corps in Syria and Bagdad to be set on foot to pursue and punish the ringleaders with the utmost severity. But in the coming bad season the difficulties in the way of the movement of troops, and the unwillingness of the inhabitants to afford information from fear, may hinder the Executive from doing much to remedy the evil in question. The want of proper roads, and, indeed, of any means of rapid communication and transport, is one of the principal causes of the defects in the administration, and of the insecurity of the Asiatic possessions of Turkey.

IN an article on Prince Alexander in the current *Contemporary*, Mr. Charles Williams, who, as War correspondent of one of the London papers, saw a good deal of the Bulgarians during the Servo-Bulgarian war, gives a remarkable testimony to the vitality and persistence of the Bulgar character. "The prejudices of the people," he says, "are so deep and permeating that I really believe that if Alexander I. were to be succeeded by either of the Russian Grand Dukes Vladimir, Alexis, Sergius, or Paul, that Prince would, in the course of five years at most, feel compelled to become as anti-Russian as Colonel Moutkuroff himself or M. Stambouloff, the President of the Regency."

THE home papers announce the death of the Rev. W. H. Thompson, D.D., F.S.A., for 20 years master of Trinity College, Cambridge. To the mass of University men de was best known for his extraordinary command of epigram. It cannot altogether have been a pleasant thing to be a colleague of the Master of Trinity, if one may judge by the two sayings which most often passed current under his mark, and which were directed at two of his colleagues. Has the junior Fellow who was reminded that "we are none of us infallible, not even the youngst of us," ever forgotten the reproach? And the elegant scholar of whom Dr. Thompson said, "What time he can spare from adornment of his person he devotes to the neglect of his duties:" did he admire the wit, one wonders enough to make him forgive the cruelty? But for concentrated essence of biting epigram perhaps Dr. Thompson's criticism of two successive professors of history bears off the palm. "Poor Kingsley," said the Master, as he came out from the new Professor's inaugural lecture, "I never missed him before."

MILITARY NEWS.

CAN any one tell us, asks the *United Service Gazette*, why the Bronze Star is steadily denied to the officers and men of the British and Indian Army who served in the Nile and Suakim campaigns of 1885? It was justly earned. Its being withheld is viewed in no other light than that of a cruel injustice, not alone by those who are deprived of what they fairly consider themselves honestly entitled to, but by the Services generally. Were the Horse Guards authorities free to act in the matter, justice would, we are led to believe, have long since been meted out.

AT the conclusion of a recent review the Duke of Cambridge made a few remarks to the assembled commanding officers, which were anything but complimentary to some of the regiments that had taken part in the manœuvres. He complained that several of the regiments were badly drilled, that a number of the officers did not know how to salute, and that one officer in particular marched past him attired in garments that were not fit to wear out shooting, and, moreover, saluted his Royal Highness as though he were doing him a favour.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the grant of an outfit allowance, as granted to the escort of the Afghan Boundary Commission, to the native ranks of the escort of the Gilgit Mission, now returning to India, as specified below:—Sepoy, Rs. 24; Sowar, Rs. 36. Non-commissioned officers: Cavalry, Rs. 75, Infantry, Rs. 50.

LIEUTENANT J. T. CARTER, 2nd Battalion Leicestershire Regiment, has been appointed to officiate as Adjutant of the Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps during the absence on leave of Major H. O. Woodhouse.

IMPORTANT changes affecting the welfare of Royal Engineer soldiers in India have been effected through the instrumentality of a Special Committee presided over by Colonel R. Blood, Royal Engineers, Commandant of the Bengal Sappers and Miners.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS inspected the 1st Battalion 12th Goorkhas, during his stay at Dharmsala. After the parade he professed himself much pleased with the appearance of the regiment. A large number of recruits also paraded—an excellent class of men, although rather young. In the afternoon he inspected the 2nd Battalion and made some most complimentary remarks to the officers, both British and native, concerning the high state of efficiency already attained by their corps. The greatest credit is due to Major Rogers for the rapidity with which he has wheeled his newly-caught recruits into line. A very few months should see the battalion quite fit to take the field. Sir Frederick Roberts and party left Dharmsala at five o'clock this morning and march *viâ* Kotleh and Nurpore to the Pathankote, whence they proceed by rail direct to Umballa.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 21st instant:—

THE FIRE ON BOARD A STEAMER.

Read report by Port Officer, dated 16th October, that cargo in coal bunker of s. s. County of Salop, lying at Q berth, and nearly fully laden for London, was discovered to be on fire at 0-30 p. m. on that date, and detailing the measures taken to put out the fire.

Read also report from the Dock Superintendent, dated 18th October, stating that the fire was got under by 3-10 p.m.; that the cargo loaded in the bunker hold was re-landed by 4 p.m. on 17th; that the cause of the fire is supposed to have been the bulkhead becoming overheated from its proximity to the donkey boiler; and that the cargo damaged by fire or water consisted of a quantity of dunnage mats and wood, 242 bags mustard seed, 23 bags wheat, and 27 bags turmeric. The Dock Superintendent reports that everything in connection with the dock fire-extinguishing appliances was in good order, worked well and was speedily brought into position.

Resolution.—To be recorded. Copy of the Dock Superintendent's report to be sent to the Underwriters' Association.

THE PORT LIMITS.

Read Government Resolution No. 409, dated 6th October, recommending to the Government of India that the following should be declared to be the western limit of the port of Bombay:—"The eastern shore of the Island of Bombay from the Fort of Sewree to Colaba Lighthouse, and the shore of Back-bay from Colaba Lighthouse to Malabar Point, thence a line drawn to the Outer Light vessel and continued to the west point of Khanderi Island, and thence along the eastern shore of the Island to the south point thereof." And that the following be the southern limits of the port:—"A line drawn from the south point of Khanderi through the south point of Oondari to a boundary mark on the mainland south of the village of Navagaum." Government explain that their object in making the change in the western boundary is to include within the port the area occupied by the submarine telegraph cable from Khanderi to the mainland, and to exclude the Island of Khanderi so that the Trustees may not acquire quarrying rights on the Island.

Read letter to Government, dated 12th October, suggesting that the words "by the north" be inserted between "thence" and "along," so as to take away all ambiguity from the definition, and remarking that the Trustees did not understand that the inclusion of the Island within port limits would give them proprietary rights over it, and that Section 5 (c) of the Indian Ports Act has been understood by the Trustees to limit their Port rights to high-water mark.

Resolution.—The letter addressed to Government is approved and the papers may be recorded.

NEW ROAD.

Read letter from Mr. Joshi Bhimjee Hurryram, dated 31st July, addressed to the Traffic Manager, asking that a road be made on the south and west sides of the land leased to him on the site of the old B. B. and C. I. Railway station

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 4th August, recommending that the roads be constructed.

Read memorandum from the Engineer, dated 21st August, submitting estimate amounting to Rs. 3,167.

Read memorandum from Engineer, dated 26th August and 13th October, in reply to references made to him.

Read minutes of members of Land Committee.

Resolution.—The construction of the roads in question at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,167 is sanctioned, the amount to be charged to allotment for contingent works, Bunder Properties.

NEW HYDRAULIC CRANE.

Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 6th February 1886, reporting the cost of a fixed 30-ton crane and a floating crane of the same power to take the place of the "Ibis" when it shall have been removed from Prince's Dock to the Dock Extension.

Resolution.—A 30-ton fixed hydraulic crane may be obtained from Messrs. Sir W. Armstrong and Company to be erected in the place of the 100-ton crane in the Prince's Dock, and the following expenditure is accordingly sanctioned as a charge against the Dock Extension Works:—

Original cost £2,400 at 1s. 5 9-32d...Rs.	33,330
Freight and landing ..... "	1,200
Putting up ..... "	2,000
Foundations ..... "	6,000
Rs.	42,530

ARRANGEMENT.

Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 10th September, recommending the following arrangement of sheds for the Dock Extension:—

NORTH QUAY.—Three sheds each 180 by 120, equal to 21,600 superficial feet in each shed; when four berths are occupied the Engineer states that 8,640 superficial feet of A shed will be made available for the vessel lying in west quay communication passage,

NORTH AND MIDDLE JETTIES.—One shed on each 360 and 124 equal to 22,320 superficial feet for each berth, when two berths are occupied, or 14,880 superficial feet each when three berths are occupied.

SOUTH JETTY.—Owing to the space required for the 100 ton crane the shed there to be reduced to 300 by 124, or 18,600 superficial feet for each of two berths.

SOUTH AND EAST QUAYS.—Six sheds same as K, L, M, in Prince's Dock, viz., 216 by 100, or 21,600 superficial feet each. The space between the coping and all the sheds to be same as in Prince's Dock, viz., forty feet wide so as to allow sufficient space for shifting cargo cranes, and also for two lines of broad gauge rails should it at any time be found necessary to run trains alongside the quays.

EAST QUAY COMMUNICATION PASSAGE.—Considering the limited breadth of the wharf and that it is unlikely rails will ever run alongside of it, the Engineer considers it should be placed twenty feet from the coping. By this means, he states, there will be a passage sixty feet wide behind the shed same as on east wharf of Prince's Dock. The shed, he states, can be made 216+80=17,280 superficial feet, and may be extended if afterwards a greater area be found necessary; but the states it is desirable to keep the approaches to the bridges clear. The Engineer suggests that should the Trustees desire to leave certain wharfs clear of sheds in the meantime, the construction of sheds on the south and east quays may be postponed.

Resolution.—The proposed arrangements are sanctioned with the following modifications:—1. Only the communication passage, the north wharf and the jetties sheds to be carried out at present. 2. The berth on the east side of the communication passage to be provided with a shed containing 34,560 square feet. If on designing the other buildings to be erected in this position it is found that such an area can be conveniently provided on a ground floor only this should be done, but otherwise half of it must be provided on on upper floor. 3. An additional gate should be provided on the west side facing Coorla Street, and the roads leading to it and to the gate in the centre of the west fence should be made 80' and 60' respectively instead of 40' as shown on Engineer's plan. The Engineer should be asked to report on Mr. Lang's suggestion as to having overhanging eaves and curtains on the delivery side of the sheds as in the new Tilbury Docks.

NEW CRANES FOR THE DOCK EXTENSION.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 11th September, asking the Trustees to decide upon the number of cranes to be obtained for the Dock Extension. He states that wherever there are sheds there ought to be cranes, and if his recommendation that sheds be erected now only on the north quay, jetties and the east communication passage be adopted, he considers the following cranes should be provided:—North quay and west communication passage, 9 cranes; jetties 8 on each, 24 cranes; and east communication passage 3 cranes—total 36 cranes.

Read minutes of Trustees to whom papers have been circulated.

Resolution.—Four cranes should be provided for the berth on east side of communication passage, otherwise the recommendations of the Engineer are approved, so that 37 cranes in all should now be ordered.

ACCOMMODATION FOR NATIVE PASSENGERS AT MODY BUNDER.

Read letter from Messrs. Shepherd and Company, dated 27th August, forwarding an application made to them by native passengers for additional shed accommodation at Mody Bunder.

Read report by Traffic Manager, dated 2nd September, stating that the present Rest shed at Mody Bunder measures 61' by 23', that the two ends are taken up by offices for the Customs and Port Trust; and that the space left for passengers measures 897 square feet. He recommends that another shed of the dimensions as the one now in use be put up, and forwards a plan showing a convenient site.

Read memorandum by Engineer, dated 16th September, forwarding plan and estimate of a suitable building, the latter amounting to Rs. 785, for removing an open shed from Mazagon and re-erecting it at Mody Bunder. He states that the shed is 50 ft. 6 in. long and 15 ft. 5 in. wide.

Resolution.—The shed referred to by the Engineer should be removed from Mazagon and re-erected at Mody Bunder at an estimated cost of Rs. 785. The shed should be placed on the site proposed by the Engineer.

THE FREERE RECLAMATION.

Read extract from trustees' Resoluti n, No. 302, dated 17th June, calling upon the Engineer to furnish an estimate of the cost of carrying out such improvements at Frere Reclamation as will give the same depth of water there as the expenditure of Rs. 13,600 in deepening Clerk Basin by 3 feet would give.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 14th October, forwarding plan and estimate for certain works on Frere Estate intended to give the same depth of water as the expenditure proposed for deepening Clerk Basin would allow of. He states that the level of the bottom of the basin and of the channel would be 74 on T. H. D. The estimate amounts to Rs. 1,21,206.

Resolution.—The papers should meantime be recorded, and the Engineer should be asked how long it would take to carry out the work estimated for by him at Frere Reclamation.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

3. Letter from Traffic Manager, dated 15th October, requesting that a ceiling be put in the export scale shed, Carnac Bunder, to protect the clerks from the heat, estimated cost Rs. 47.

NOTE.—It is proposed to sanction

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 16th Oct. 1886.	For week ending 15th Oct. 1885.
Vessels piloted into harbour	25	14
" " out of "	15	17
" transported "	10	16
" attended to "	1	2

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 15th Oct. 1886.	For week ending 15th Oct. 1885.
Vessels entered	7	9
" left	7	10
" remaining in Dock	16	10

SIR FRANCIS DOYLE'S REMINISCENCES

Sir Francis Hastings Doyle, Receiver-General of Customs, poet and ex-Oxford Professor of Poetry and racing enthusiast, has published, through Messrs. Longman, his "Reminiscences and Opinions" from 1813 to 1885, from which we extract some interesting passages. An uncle of Sir Francis's, a Peninsular hero, is responsible for the following anecdote of Wellington during his manœuvring with Soult with a view to pierce the Pyrenees. The troops had straggled in the course of a forced march, and a French attack would have been very awkward.

The Duke, however, gave his orders with perfect coolness, and then went on to say "Now I shall go to bed." "To bed, my lord," was the somewhat anxious comment; "but what if the French attack us during the night?" "Oh, dear no;" he said, "we are quite safe from attack till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning." The troops, as they came up, were properly disposed of, the requisite preparations made, and everybody looked out for the coming 10 o'clock. Accordingly, just as had been predicted, shortly after that hour, the French made their appearance in force, and endeavoured to wrest from the British troops the advantage gained by that successful march. They were, however, baffled and driven back. General Alava ventured to put this question to him: "Might I ask, my lord, how you knew that the French would not attack us till 10 o'clock in the morning?" "Oh, certainly," was the answer. "As we were riding through such and such a pass did you not see three French vedettes gallop off as hard as they could?" "No," said Alava, with his eyes and mouth wide open. "*But I did*," retorted Wellington, "and I felt at once what would happen. Those fellows went off and reported to Soult that they had seen me there in person, and I knew Soult quite well enough to be sure of his course. He would summon a council of war as soon as possible, and tell them, 'If Lord Wellington is there in person he must have got up his reserves; before attacking him I must get up mine;' and as for his reserves, I was quite certain that they could not be got up to act against us till ten in the morning, therefore I took things easy and went to bed."

Another characteristic story of Wellington was told by the Duke himself to Sir Francis's father at Apsley House:—

After the Battle of Talavera I wanted the Spanish force to make a movement, and called upon Cuesta to take the necessary steps; but he demurred. He said by way of answer: "For the honour of the Spanish Crown I cannot attend to the directions of the British General, unless that British General go upon his knees and entreat me to follow his advice." Now I wanted the thing done, while as to going down upon my knees I did not care a twopenny dam, so down I plumped.

From the Eton period, with its galaxy of boys that became famous men, we may take the following from a very interesting notice of Arthur Hallam:—

As a boy he had suffered at intervals from serious headaches. His Eton and Cambridge friends, naturally enough, thought them headaches and nothing more; but when the end came it was made clear that his life had been a long struggle against incurable organic disease. A severe bout of influenza weakened him, and, while he was travelling abroad for change of air, and to recover his strength, one of his usual attacks apparently returned upon him without warning, while he was still unfitted to resist it; so that, when his poor father came back from a walk through the streets of Vienna, he was lying dead on the sofa, where he had been left to take a short rest. Mr. Hallam sat down to write his letters, and it was only by slow and imperceptible degrees that a certain anxiety, in consequence of Arthur's stillness and silence, dawned upon his mind; he drew near to ascertain why he had not moved or spoken, and found that all was over. . . . He was cut off just as he was gaining the mastery over a deep original intellect and bringing his great faculties into harmonious combination. We all of us—even Mr. Gladstone, I think—felt while conversing with him that we were in the presence of a larger, profounder, and more thoughtful mind than any one of us should claim for himself.

Sir Francis exhibits himself and no less a personage than Sir William Harcourt in the character of horse-dealers:—

Although Sir William Harcourt and I may think highly of ourselves, I doubt very much if our fellow-parishioners, Yorkshiremen to the backbone, would look upon either of us with much respect, were they to learn what a position we have respectively occupied as horse-dealers. To begin with myself, I owned a big powerful animal, sixteen hands high, but, unfortunately, broken-winded and with foreleys open to criticism. As I had let my house for a year, I wanted to get rid of him; he was sold, after a good deal of chaffering to the cabman at the Barnes Station for £5. Unluckily, I did not insist upon having the money paid down there and then; the consequence was, that during a visit to James Wortley, at Mordake, the butler interrupted me in the middle of my soup by announcing that a man in the hall wished to speak to me on particular business. When I went out I found my friend the cabman, who kept repeating that the horse had bitterly disappointed him. In vain I suggested that you could not expect to buy a Derby winner for £4. Admitting that, he still was detetmined not to fulfil his engagement, and, as I had no place, except my bedroom, to lodge the horse in, I had to accept his terms, and let the beast go for 30s., the market value of his hide. Still, when I compare myself, from the Yorkshire point of view, with Sir William Harcourt, I feel a certain superiority over him, and can thank God that I am not even as that Cabinet Minister. He bought a horse for 100 guineas from a dealer in Oxfordshire. After the meeting of Parliament he got immersed in his briefs (he was then a Parliamentary lawyer, not an M.P.), and forgot all about the park hack waiting for his orders at Bicester. In the month of August, just before starting for Scotland, his memory came back to him, and he sent off in a hurry to his agent, explaining that, perhaps, as he had no longer use for it, the horse could be sold without coming to town. "Certainly," was the reply. "but not now, in the autumn, for the sum you gave in the spring." The hund-red guinea horse on y fetched seventy guineas, and yet Harcourt thought himself well out of the business. But, alas! when he applied for his money he was met with this courteous rejoinder, "Pardon me, but you have forgotten the keep of the horse, you have forgotten various other items, not to mention a farrier's bill or two. In point of fact, you owe me 30s.; but, under the circumstances, I will not insist upon that.

Sir Francis, while at the Custom House, met a venerable clergyman, who, after being an officer of the 13th Hussars, entered the Church, and while preparing for the family living, accepted a curacy in the Black Country. The parson is the narrator of what follows:—

As you may suppose, Sir, whilst in the Hussars my life was very much the same as the life of other young officers. Among other things, I became a favourite pupil of the late Mr. Jackson's; you have heard of Mr. Jackson, Sir? Now, at Eton, though not equal to Shrewsbury men in the manipulation of Greek particulars, we were strong in our knowledge of boxing; so I answered him without a moment's pause, "Of course I have; why, he beat the Jew Mendoza in ten minutes." Then his heart warmed to me at once, and he replied, "True, Sir, as you observe, he beat the Jew Mendoza in ten minutes; and, as I told you just now, I reckon myself to have been his favourite pupil." On arriving at my post, I found my parishioners in a thoroughly barbarous condition. One of their habits was that the women, stripped to the waist, with their hair cut short, had to fight pitched battles in the public-house, their husbands giving them knees, according to the accepted rights of pugilism. I resolved to put a stop to this practice, and, a contest having been arranged between two renowned championesses, I stepped into the arena and forbade it. Upon this, the bully of the place turned upon me. "Very good," said I, "off with your coat." No sooner said than done. We took the place of the ladies, and in a quarter of an hour, thanks to the instructions of my friend, Mr. Jackson, I had given him such a thrashing that he kept his bed for a fortnight and troubled me no more. Then, Sir, I began to get influence in my parish; they said "the parson was a man." Now, my eldest son, who has lately taken my place, is in most respects a far better clergyman than I ever pretended to be; but under those particular circumstances he would have been in a difficulty.

In the "Epilogue" Sir Francis Hastings Doyle writes:—

It is extremely painful to me that I have to struggle with a continually increasing dislike to Mr. Gladstone as a statesman, and a continually deepening distrust of his character as a man. Old associations and old recollections fight hard against my present instinct, so that my heart is filled with mixed feelings of angry amazement and of genuine sorrow. The renewal of our old affection before I die would be as welcome to me as the freshness of some unexpected fountain to a solitary traveller toiling through the desert; but such a fountain I do not now hope to light upon. And now, to go back for some years. In 1879 I was taken ill with acute congestion of the lungs. This being so, in the beginning of 1880 I was sent off to Madeira, and whilst I

frequently in the history of the English army. In the reign of Edward IV. twelve surgeons were indented to serve the King in Normandy and France for one year, at salaries varying from 1*s.* to 2*s.* per diem. In the expedition to St. Quintin in 1557, there were forty-seven surgeons to a force of 4,000 foot, 1,000 horse, and 200 pioneers. Two of these were attached to the suite of the Captain-General, and one each to that of the Lieutenant-General, the High Marshal, the General of Horsemen, the Captain of Foot, and the Master of Ordnance. The pay of all these was 1*s.* per diem. The remainder were distributed throughout the army, in the proportion of one to 100, and with pay varying from 2*s.* per day in the heavy horse, to 1*s.* 6*d.* in the light horse, and 1*s.* in the foot. Another manuscript—the estimate prepared in 1620 for 25,000 foot, 5,000 horse, and 20 guns to be sent by King James to the Palatinade—also affords some interesting data on this subject. In the General's train we find two physicians, two surgeons, and two apothecaries, the first and second at 6*s.* 8*d.*, the third at 3*s.* 4*d.*, per diem. Besides these, every regiment of 1,800 had one chief surgeon, at 4*s.*, and every company of 100 men a surgeon at 1*s.* per diem. The cavalry had one chief surgeon at 4*s.* per diem, and a surgeon to each troop of 100 men at 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem. The artillery, pioneers, etc., were provided for by one barber-surgeon at 2*s.*, and two assistant barber-surgeons at 6*d.* per diem.

THE CHURCH AND POLYGAMY.

In the Sectional-hall, among the subjects discussed by the Church Congres at Wakefield, was Foreign Missions with special reference to India, Burma, and Japan, the special question being "How may difficulties arising from Polygamy, slavery, and caste best be met?"

The Bishop of Exeter opened with a paper, the arguments of which he applied to Central Africa and China as well as to India, Burma, and Japan. His conclusions were in favour of the baptism of polygamists but against polygamy by converts. He said that the practice of polygamy was opposed to the original institution of marriage and to the will of God. Christianity in time would abolish polygamy. The question now was not whether a convert might after baptism take more wives than one, but whether a man who had married more than one in the days of his darkness should be refused baptism unless he put away all wives but one, and whether the second and other wives ought to be refused baptism unless they left the husband. General Gordon asked Bishop Temple whether converts could retain three wives a piece, and the Bishop did not think it could be allowed. Gordon said, "What a pity I might convert all Africa if you would allow that." (Laughter.) The question would come before the Pan-Anglican Synod in 1888. The missionary societies had no established rule, but generally missionaries appeared to refuse baptism to converts who declined to put away all wives but one. The question then was which was he to retain, and what was the position of those put away and of their children. Quoting and commenting upon passages of Scripture and early and later commentators at some length, the Bishop concluded that the general opinion was that a man who had married more wives than one was not compelled to put any of them away that such divorces would be wrong, and it would produce bad consequences in domestic life and increase opposition to Christianity. On these grounds he would admit a polygamist to baptism, but would excommunicate a convert who took more wives than one. (Hear, hear.) This would stamp out polygamy in a generation among converts and permit the gospel to penetrate the whole system of society (Hear, hear.) This principle in measure applied to caste and slavery. To require that all converts should renounce caste, which in many parts of India was more social than religious, seemed unnecessary if the convert would so far overcome his repugnance as to kneel at communion with a brother or a sister of a lower caste. By this act he renounced caste as a religion. Christianity would abolish slavery, but the Apostles did not require all slaveholders to manumit their slaves before baptism.

Colonel Ashton Mayne said the polygamy of the luxurious seraglio of the Turk was perhaps to be found only in the harems of Mahomedan princes and wealthy nobles, but the bigamy of Jacob found its counterpart in many a Mussulman household in India. Among the Mussulmans of India slavery did not extend beyond the bondage of Hagar and Ishmael; while the feudal servitude exacted by some of the princes of Rajpootana from their lowest subjects was cheerfully rendered by them and could hardly be termed slavery. In faith and practice there was great similarity between Jew and Mahomedan; yet polygamy and slavery, though tacitly sanctioned, or rather not expressly forbidden in the Old Testament, seemed to have disappeared from among the Jews by Our Lord's time. The Koran encouraged both institutions, and by carrying the sensual life into the hereafter ignored the necessity of any spiritual life whatever. The Mahomedan had much to unlearn before he would consent to give up polygamy and slavery, and, those institutions not being the chief obstacles to his conversion, the method used should be quite different from that employed to rid the Hindoo of his attachment to caste. The study of the causes which led the Jew to forsake polygamy and slavery might help the missionary to the Mahomedan. The temporary success of Buddhism in suppressing caste might be useful to the missionary to the Hindoo in view of its final extirpation. Roman Catholic missionaries were admittedly more successful than Protestant missonaries in India. He concluded that the reunion of Christendom was essential for the evangelization of India, because unconverted natives, Mussulman and Hindoo, stand aloof in uncertainty as to where the truth is to be found, and the convert was bewildered by the divisions of Christianity. He asked whether the success of the Church of Rome might not be due to the daily offering of the Eucharist. The Hindoo was susceptible to worship rendered attractive by lights, music, flowers, and incense. The Mussulman might be satisfied at first with worship of a simpler form.

The Rev. T. W. Windley, said that in Burma polygamy was not preached to such an extent as to make it a burning question in the country.

The Bishop of Zululand regretted that he should have to introduce a difference of episcopal opinion on the baptism of polygamists. He protested against the argument from Judaism, for God might have allowed breaches of his primary law for purposes unknown to us. We must not allow the heathen contract of imperfect marriage to be lifted into a position which it did not claim for itself. Personally, he did not feel bound to recognize the contract of the polygamist husband. The case of the woman was different, because she was faithful to one man to whom she was bound, and he had allowed baptism in such cases. He was, however, glad that that question should be ventilated.

The Rev. J. Johnson, examining chaplain to the Bishop of Sierra Leone, and a native minister in West Africa, condemned the admission of polygamists to baptism.

THE ANTI-TITHE AGITATION IN WALES.

The anti-tithe agitation so far as the Vale of Clwyd is concerned may now be considered at an end. At Llanarmon a satisfactory arrangement has been arrived at. The rector, the Reverend Evan Evans, remits to his parishioners 10 per cent., and refunds to those farmers who have had their stock distrained the cost incurred by such proceedings. At Llandyrnog, near Denbigh, where the present agitation originated, some of its inhabitants having refused to pay tithe as far back as last January, the rector, the Reverend David Williams, has made an abatement, in accordance with the farmers' earnest requests, of 10 per cent. on the January and 10 per on the July tithes. The precedent thus set has been followed in the adjacent parishes, the vicars of Llanfair and Llanrhaiadr and the warden of Ruthin having offered their parishioners a reduction of 10 per cent. Several other clergymen have made similar reductions; but the most liberal offer yet recorded comes from the vicar of Llanbedr Dyffryn Clwyd, who has consented to return 20 per cent. at the next tithe-audit.

Although the Denbighshire farmers have forced the clergy to make considerable reductions in their tithes, the Flintshire farmers have at present failed to effect any arrangements with the tithe-owners. A conference was held on Wednesday Oct. 6, at Rhyl, when delegates were present from various places. Two clergymen wrote offering to deduct 10 per cent. on the tithes. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners wrote expressing regret that they were unable to make any reductions. The chairman asked the conference whether, in the face of a refusal to grant the 20 per cent. reduction petitioned for, they would absoluteiy resist payment and stand out as they had done as Llanarmon. A discussion ensued, and a resolution was unanimously passed to hold out for 15 per cent. or be sold up, and to support any farmers whose property was distrained upon. The chairman then suggested that Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P. for the county, should be invited to introduce a measure into Parliament dealing with the whole question of tithes. The conference adopted the suggestion; but strong opposition was manifested to the proposal of Mr. Swetenham, M. P., to simply transfer the tithes to the landlord.

ISMAIL PASHA AND THE BAILIFFS.

On Oct. 6, a seizure was effected on the luggage of the ex-Khedive Ismail at the Grand Hotel, Paris, on the demand of a Syrian named Nicholas Raad, his whilom secretary, who claims of him 10,000fr. Ismail was out when the bailiffs entered. They invaded the rooms in which the ladies, who accompany him in his peregrinations, are lodged. Great was the consequent excitement and commotion. When his Highness returned he got rid of the invaders by sending his present secretary, General Raab, to deposit the amount of the debt claimed, pending the decision of the tribunal before which the affair will be brought.

STONEWALL JACKSON.

In the October *Century* is a collection of "Personal Reminiscences of Stonewall Jackson," from which we quote as follows:—Talking with him once about some subject of casuistry or prevarication, I put the question direct to him, "Did you never tell a lie? Pausing, as was his invariable manner before giving a categorical answer, as if for an introspective review of his consciousness, he said: "Yes; but only once, so far as I can remember. I was leading my men through a rank chaparral infested by Mexican guerillas. The balls were flying incessantly, and the broad leaves of the tropical plants were being riddled through and through. They became panic-stricken, and, notwithstanding my repeated order for advance, they hung back. Stepping some distance in front of them, into a narrow pass, where the bullets were whizzing round my head, and the foliage was being cut to ribbons, I called out, 'Follow me, men! Don't you see there is no danger?'" He never posted a letter without calculating whether it would have to travel on Sunday to reach its place of destination, and if so, he would not mail it till Monday morning. Still further did he carry his Puritanical observance. Unnumbered times have I know him to receive important letters so late on Saturday night that he would not break his fixed resolution never to use his eyes, which were very delicate, by artificial light; he would carry the letters in his pocket till Monday morning, then rise with the sun to read them. In the winter of 1861-62, while Jackson's forces were at Winchester, he sent a brigade to destroy the canal leading to Washington. The expedition proved a failure; and he attributed it in some measure to the fact that Sunday had been needlessly trespassed upon. So when a second expedition was planned he determined there should be no Sabbath-breaking connected with it, that he could prevent. The advance was to be made early on Monday morning. On Saturday he ordered my husband (Colonel Preston, at that time on his staff) to see that the necessary powder was in readiness. The quartermaster could not find a sufficient quantity in Winchester on Saturday, but during Sunday it was procured. On Sunday evening the fact in some way got to Jackson's ears. At a very early hour on Monday he despatched an officer to Shepherdstown for other powder, which was brought. Then, summoning Colonel Preston, he said very decisively, "Colonel, I desire that you will see that the powder which is used for this expedition is not the powder that was procured on Sunday."

THE TRANSVAAL GOLD FIELDS.

The special correspondent of the *Cape Argus* wrote from Pretoria on September 10:—"I have just arrived here after spending a couple of days on Witwatersrandt. The number of people there is now variously estimated at fifteen hundred to three thousand, distributed in camps along the line of reef, some thirty-five miles in length. The area within which reefs have been discovered is some fifteen miles in breadth; but prospecting is in progress beyond those limits in every direction. The Randt consists of three paraell ranges of low hills, most of the intersecting valleys having creeks in them, none of which, however, possess much strength at this the driest season of the year. The fields, as at present proclaimed, consist of nine farms, on which claims are to be given out on various dates between the 20th inst. and the 11th October. On all but two of these farms either the owners themselves, or others to whom they have leased their mining rights, have taken out *Mijn Pacht Brieven*, which means they have reserved from allocation to diggers some 10 per cent. of their holding. As this percentage is laid off along the line of discovered reefs, the arrangement has the practical effect, in many cases, of shutting up the farms as public diggings. *Mijn Pacht Brief* owners' claims and prospectors' claims are so contrived as to exhaust the whole available working ground. Government is understood to favour this arrangement; being, as it were, between the devil and the deep sea. It is not the ordinary Boer who wishes to prevent the influx of diggers. He is quite astute enough to perceive the advantages of having a good market for his produce; but the ruling element, chiefly Hollanders and Paarl Afrikanders, are shrewd likewise enough to see that a peaceful invasion of the country by thousands of working men would be their death knell. Their policy, therefore, is to throw the auriferous ground into the hands of mining companies, employing native labour for the most part, the natives not enjoying political rights. When claims are given out at Witwatersrandt it will probably be found that nearly the whole are registered in the names of Transvaal Boers, their sisters, cousins, aunts, and unborn children. The prospects of Marico are spoken of favourably. The public revenue from the Kaap gold fields was about £10,000 last month, and population there is now estimated at about 8,000. It is believed that the Delagoa Bay line will be constructed fortwith by a Dutch syndicate, and that a bank will be set up under the Dutch concessions already in force. Very rich deposits of silver and copper are reported from Magaliesberg.

It is denied that gold has been found at Qumbu, in the native territories.

THE IGNORANT MANAGER, OR HAMLET'S REVENGE.

Apropos of the difficulties which Dumas encountered in getting his translation of "Hamlet" played, a good story is now going the round of the Paris greenrooms. The manager of the Theatre du Cirque, one Billion by name, was introduced to him, and begged him to write a new drama for his house. Dumas demanded a premium of 10,000f., besides his author's fees. "That's a lot of money!" exclaimed the manager, who was a regular miser, "a lot of money!" "Have you got a good company?" inquired Dumas, who had his "Hamlet" always in his mind. "Excellent! first-class!" replied Billion. "Would you engage Rouviere?" "Yes, if he doesn't cost too much." "A hundred francs a night only." "Oh, that is too dear, but perhaps he would accept less." "Well," rejoined Dumas, "I'll tell you what I'll do—I will forego my premium if you will play 'Hamlet.'" "Hamlet!" exclaimed Billion. "What a strange title!" "A strange title? Why, it is Shakspeare's masterpiece." "Shakspeare's! but it is a play by you that I want." "Well, I have translated 'Hamlet' with Meurice; there is some splendid verse in it." "Verse!" shouted the manager in disgust; "I won't have verse in my theatre. It's not amusing. I would rather give the 10,000 francs and have a piece quite original. Besides, I don't know your Shakespeare. He has never had anything played here." "Very well," said Dumas, "let us talk no more about him. Give me the premium, and you shall have a brand new play." The drama produced was the "Tour St. Jacques," and it turned out an utter failure. "It serves Billion right," remarked Dumas, smiling; "had he played 'Hamlet' he would have reaped a big success and saved his 10,000f."

THE RESOURCES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Professor Leone Levi, lecturing on Oct. 7 at King's College on "The Economical Administration of the Resources of the British Empire," said it was a gross error to imagine that colonists who planted themselves in distant places at great expense and risk to themselves were to sacrifice their own personal interests for the good of the people at home, or that the interests of the mother country can be promoted by keeping the colonies in a state of subjection. He ventured to say to the colonies:—"Lose not the chance of laying your finances on a solid foundation. First determine what are the true functions of the State; reduce such functions to a minimum, and abide by your decision. Be sure that you do not undertake what private individuals can do for themselves. Take care to secure and maintain a perfect equilibrium in your revenue and expenditure, and do not accumulate debt. In the levying of taxes do not touch the instruments of labour and wealth; do nothing to discourage accumulation. Let all articles necessary for food or manufacture come in duty free; let all your products go out also duty free. Do not attempt to use the Customs revenue as a blind for a protective policy." By all means extend the radius of the penny post to the whole Empire, but as to federal relations, in his opinion, they altogether differed from and were imcompatible with colonial relations. What made the British Empire one was the preponderance of the British race and language, the supremacy of British commerce and manufactures, the omnipotence of British capital, and the fertility of British resources.

THE EMPEROR OF MOROCCO AS A CYCLIST.

Mr. Howarth, in the *Bicycling News*, gives a curious account of the achievements of the Emperor of Morocco as a cyclist upon a track which he has had specially laid down in the gardens of his palace. At first he rode a single tricycle under the tuition of the English officer who holds the chief military command in Morocco. Soon, however, he got tired of the task of working the pedals as also, perhaps, of the falls which he encountered in riding too near the edge of the gardens, which are unprotected by any wall or parapet. A brilliant idea then occurred to him. He had a large velocipede constructed which could be driven by slave labour. In the centre is a handsome embossed couch with gold and silver drapery upon which he sits like a good Moor, cross-legged. Overhead is an umbrella or Imperial canopy, furnished with side curtains of crimson silk and enriched with fringes of gold. The most characteristic things among the other fittings of this strange machine are a clock and a magnetic compass fitted upon two brackets, the one on the right and the other on the left of the seat. Latterly the tricycle has been worked by the ladies of the palace, although it is pointed out that as Moorish women are prized not so much for their beauty as for their weight, the new condition is not favourable to speed.

SALVATION ARMY ECONOMIES.

A contemporary gives an amusing account of the self-denial fund which has just been raised by members of the Salvation Army. The writer says:—"We have before us a pile of the letters sent with contributions in response to this self-denying ordinance and very carious reading many of them are. Some of the replies are in the nature of promises, and a few of them are very odd. 'I have just been thinking of one of our girls who went to the International,' writes one good man; 'she was beautifully saved in the Army; and although she works all the week in a big drapers' shop she wears a hallelujah bonnet and fights with the Army all day on Sundays. Well, she got so full of the glory and was so happy at seeing the Red Indians and Hindoos that she danced and shouted for joy half the night; and in the morning was so full of it that she started for business with only one boot on. She will do her level best, I am sure," promises the proud father; "and," he adds, "what she'll do when the next international meeting comes on, and she sees some of the self-denial of Salvationists, I don't know. I except she'll dance and shout all the night, and forget both boots then.' The writer explains that he himself has got rid of two or three little indulgences in the way of sweets and an extra cup of tea, and feels all the better for it."

Sugar, by the way, appears to have been so generally abandoned by Salvationists all over the kingdom, that it must have appreciably affected the sugar market, and some enthusiastic souls are not content to have discontinued the consumption of it during the appointed week but intend to persevere in their abstinence. "Those who are fond of sugar as I am," writes one lady, unconsciously animated by a desire to magnify her little mortification of the flesh into something respectable, "will believe in the reality of this bit of self-denial." For a whole twelvemonth this heroic soul has foresworn sugar. One cannot but think that it would have been less bother to have done a little out-and-out starvation for a day or two, and have done with the business. Some are evidently very nearly of that way of thinking. "All the soldiers and officers stop in the barracks after the Sunday morning meeting," we find it printed, "with just a piece of bread and butter, and a drink of wrter." And, again, it is on record that "so many letters are to hand from officers going without dinner on the 5th that the day deserved to be called Starvation Sunday." A "Hallelujah Cook" brushes up an old bonnet, and makes it do for the winter; several contributors have saved the expense they had intended to incur by a visit to the Exhibition; and a good many appear to have given up the whole or part of their summer holiday. A Salvation major promises a pound which he and his wife are going to raise by living on brown bread and potatoes; and a captain and his lieutenant contribute half a sovereign each; one by denying himself a pair of boots and the other a pair of trousers, both of which are badly needed. One man contributes twopence, the price of a glass of beer. Another entered on the same sheet foregoes an ounce of tobacco, and sends the threepence; and a third denies himself of food to the value of two and tenpence, which he hands over to the fund. "Dear General," writes one poor fellow, evidently in the deepest of dumps, "been out of work some six or seven months. I have nothing to Deny myself of, but having received a shilling to go to the flower show, having no desire to go I hereby Inclose it for the denial fund." One head of a family goes without his lunch, daily paper, and lime-juice. "His better half saves five shillings on her housekeeping bills; the servants give part of their week's wages; and friends in the house give up tobacco, railway fare, &c." A facetious contributor, who sends sixpence, accompanies it with a poetical outbreak, not, perhaps, of the highest inspiration, but at least original:—

I never have any veal or ham,
A very little mutton or lamb,
I'll do without my sugar and jamb.
Or anything for Jesus.

The humour and pathos of many of the communications require the aid of their caligraphic peculiarities to give them their full force. Hear, for instance, is a meagre little scrap of paper—oddly enough bearing a suggestive resemblance to a coffin-lid in shape—scrawled on in a starvelling little handwriting:—"I have sent you 1*s.* in posted-stamps towards the Army Fund. I have no Father to look after me every little elps." Here is another, the thin spidery writing of which almost enables one to see the frugal old fogey mending his pants:—"Mr. P., I Deny Myself of a Pair of Flannel Drawers, and will mend the old ones for the present. 2*s.*" The four or five thousand pounds collected has, we are assured, been made up to a very large extent of the very smallest contributions, though there have been a few somewhat larger. "Every one in the Army," writes the secretary of the fund, "took part in the work more or less. The girls and the women in the rescue-homes went without meat and pudding, and so sent up a fair sum of money, and the cadets in the Paris homes lived on their (French) soup for the week, and thus helped us considerably."

CAPTURE OF TAMAI BY FRIENDLIES.

Tamai, Osman Digma's old stronghold, was captured by the "friendlies" at dawn on Oct. 7 morning after a desperate fight, in which the rebels lost 200 killed and many wounded and prisoners. The principal men of the rebels, including Osman Digma's nephew, were all killed fighting. Very large amounts of booty were taken. The "friendlies" loss was very small. The road to Tokar is now open. Colonel Kitchener has given orders to the "friendlies" to grant quarter to every one, and has sent out a transport detachment to bring in the enemy's guns. This event is considered equivalent to a complete pacification of the Eastern Soudan. Colonel Kitchener ordered a salute of twenty one guns to be fired at Suakim.

THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

General Alderson, Director of Artillery and Stores, presided at the annual dinner of the Royal Arsenal Foremen's Association on Saturday night Oct. 2, at the Holborn Restaurant. Referring in the course of his speech to the charges made against the Ordnance Department, he denied that our guns were in a deplorable condition, and said he was perfectly prepared to prove it before the Royal Commission. As to conspiracy and corruption, the opinion of the law officers of the Crown was entirely in harmony with the judgment of the Secetary of State after careful consideration of the confidential communications made to him. It is true that cartridges had jammed; but the introduction of that cartridge—the Martini-Henry—was due entirely to a special and independent committee, without any reference to the Department; and after a full and exhaustive trial. As to "collapsible bayonets" "corruptly passed into the service," he had made careful inquiry into everything connected with the subject, and had entirely failed to find any foundation whatever for the charge. The case of the bayonets was the case of the swords also. On all points he said with confidence, and with a full knowledge of his responsibilities, that a Royal Commission could not fail to elicit a complete and emphatic refutation of the charges made against them under the head of corruption. Colonel Maitland, superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories, said that in the attacks to which they had been subjected, every trivial defect and every accident, however unavoidable, had been magnified and distorted, and when there were no defects and accidents they had been invented. Sir Frederick Abel protested against the baseless accusations which affected the character for probity and skill of the 150 foremen there present, who represented the engineering talent of the country, and defide the charge of incompetence as much as they could scorn the charge of corruption.

ANOTHER AFFRAY BETWEEN FRENCH AND ENGLISH FISHERMEN.

Some further disturbances took place on Oct. 7, at Ramsgate among the English and French fishermen. There were about fifty English boats in port, and at seven o'clock yesterday morning sixteen French boats, mostly from Gravelines, entered the harbour. A number of Brighton fishermen, together with some "loafers," assembled on the west pier and threw stones at the French boats, breaking their lamps and forcing the men to retire below. Other men, it is stated, boarded the French boats and threw overboard some gear alleged to have been stolen from English boats. Shortly after eleven o'clock a man named French, master of the Queen of Sussex, thought he saw a piece of his net on the Gravelines boat No. 389, and, judging from the replies to his signs that the crew of the French boat were willing that he should examine it, he went on board; but he was met by one of the Frenchmen with a heavy axe, which was twice levelled at his head. He, however, evaded the blows and threw his boots at the Frenchman's head, but not before he had received a cut on the knee. He then came ashore and showed his wound to the fishermen on the pier, who thereupon rushed towards the French boat, but were kept back by the harbour police. A cry was then raised to finish the Frenchmen who were on shore, and the men ran down the pier in a body, meeting a number of French fishermen. An Englishman knocked one over, and the assault was followed by the whole of the Frenchmen being thrown to the ground. In addition, the Frenchmen were kicked and their provisions thrown at their heads; and, notwithstanding their cries for help, they were severely handled. One of them was very severely injured, his head being bumped on the stones half a dozen times and cut open. Many of the foreigners took refuge in houses in the town. Others drew their knives, but Superintendent Buss, of the town police, managed to pacify them and induced them to return to their boats. They then put to sea. Great excitement prevailed among the spectators in the pier and the cliffs.

Another account says that the affray was caused by the French boats coming in and selling their mackerel after a Brighton boat reported that the English had thirty-eight nets stolen during the night. Several injured Frenchmen were removed to the infirmary.

THE ARBITER OF EUROPE.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, writing with respect to Prince Bismarck's attitude towards the European Powers, says:—The Chancellor is very much less the arbiter of Europe than most people imagine, and the secret of his power is that he so rarely exerts it. He continues, indeed, to be the "honest broker," but he neither wishes, nor has he ever sought, to be the imperious dictator of European diplomacy. As the *National Zeitung* wrote well the other day:—

Frederick the Great, as is well known, once said that if he were King of France he would take care that not a single cannon-shot was fired in Europe without his will. Frederick was not only a great King, but he was also a mighty mocker, and he certainly would have had no objection to France taking his political hint literally. Napoleon III., too, actually sought to play the rôle indicated by Frederick the Great, and it is known what fruits he reaped from trying to do so. Now again, moreover, from various sides attempts are being made to saddle Germany with the office of European arbiter, in accordance with Frederick's programme for France. But in no quarter is this offer so energetically repelled as by the responsible director of German policy. It is not in the power, as it is not the duty, of Germany to dictate laws to Europe, and force us into the midst of all European quarrels. We do not, therefore, need to be free with our judgment as to the doings of the other States. . . . But our political duty consists in accurately recognizing and sharply defining our vital interests, and in resisting every temptation to pursue a policy of adventure, like that of Napoleon III.

I believe that if Prince Bismarck himself had written these words they could not have more accurately expressed his present mind and meaning.

CRAWFORD v. CRAWFORD.

A correspondent writes to the *Gloucester Journal* that he has seen a copy of a remarkable statement on the case of Crawford *v.* Crawford, which is being privately circulated. It is in the form of notes upon the evidence at the two trials, and upon the summing-up of the judge in the latter suit.

It is done with consummate skill, not the least effective manifestation of which appears in the judicial air preserved throughout. It is rather the summing-up of a judge than the plea of an advocate, and if it were possible to make it public it would, I fancy, have considerable effect in disturbing the curious unanimity with which the public have assumed the absolute accuracy of the statements of Mrs. Crawford. From the construction of the notes, which deal minutely with innumerable points in the evidence and the summing-up, it is impossible to summarize them. But there are one or two points that may be noted. Almost at the commencement they deal with the fatal and irrevocable error of judgment which kept Sir Charles Dilke out of the witness-box on the first trial. The statement is repeated that upon this matter Sir Charles Dilke had "left himself in the hands of his advisers—both great lawyers and personal friends." Up to the last moment they differed as to whether he should give evidence. He expected that he would be called, and came into court fully prepared. At the last moment they agreed, and, only on this account, he allowed himself to be dismissed from the case without going into the box. There is no reference to the alleged agency of Mr. Chamberlain at this delicate and critical moment.

The point in Mrs. Crawford's evidence which went further than anything in the direction of sustaining her case was her ability to describe the room in "the house off Tottenham-court-road" where, as she alleged, she was in the habit of meeting Sir Charles Dilke.

It will be remembered that at the suggestion of one of the jury she drew a plan of the room. This was not disputed, and the presumption was that its accuracy was admitted by Sir Charles Dilke. The amazing statement is now made for the first time that the plan was never seen until after the summing-up by any one who had ever seen the room itself! So far from being an accurate description, it was at fault in many important particulars. For example, the door was put on the wrong side of the room, and the stairs on the wrong side of the house. The most prominent object in the room, a large Roman Catholic image, was not mentioned. Even if the plan had been correct, it did not prove the case, for it is stated that a detective named Clarke, engaged on behalf of Mrs. Crawford, visited Warren-street in November. Not less striking testimony is forthcoming upon Mrs. Crawford's statements with respect to the rooms in Sloane-street. It will be remembered that one of the revolting passages in the confession described three persons in Sir Charles Dilke's bed. It is now stated as a matter of fact that Sir Charles Dilke's bed is a single camp-bed, in which it is physically impossible for three persons to have congregated. Mrs. Crawford also described this room, though not accurately, and the mistake she made is very significant. Before Mrs. Crawford went into the box, and whilst she sat listening in the Court, Ellen Drake, one of the servants at Sloane-street, was examined as to the appearance of the room. Subsequently, when Mrs. Crawford was put in the box, she was asked to describe the room, and followed Ellen Drake's description so minutely that she even adopted a mistake made by the girl. Ellen Drake said the room was painted all white, whereas the cupboards, which form prominent objects in the room, are not white, but yellow. It is suggested that if Mrs. Crawford had ever seen the room she would have corrected this slip on the part of the housemaid.

Another important discrepancy in Mrs. Crawford's testimony with respect to Warren-street is pointed out for the first time.

In her confession to her husband, communicated to the court at the first trial, Mrs. Crawford said, "Sir Charles Dilke took a piece of paper out of his pocket and wrote down the address with a pencil, and gave it me in the morning." At the second trial she said, "He would not let me write it down. He made me repeat it over several times and learn it by heart." These are only a few of the points dealt with in this statement, the appearance of which just now in its present form is on all fours with the general conduct of the case. Had it appeared as the speech of Sir Charles Dilke's counsel addressed to the jury, and had the cross-examination been conducted upon the lines it follows, the issue of the trial might have been different. Not the least effective portions of the notes are those which show how, owing to an unfortunate sequence of circumstances, beginning with the fatal abstention from the witness-box in the first trial, Sir Charles Dilke was practically undefended whilst his life and his character were being wrecked.

A MASSACRE OF THE CHAMOIS.

A correspondent of the *Times* writes from Seewis' Prattigau, Switzerland:—

Time was, and that not many years ago, that when "Chamois" appeared upon Swiss bills of fare there was every probability that it was only a poetical name for a ragout of goat. The graceful creatures were so remorselessly hunted that it was greatly feared they would become extinct like the ibex (steinbock). Just in time the Central Government of Switzerland stepped in, appointed a certain number of foresters, established a very long close time, and decreed certain mountains of refuge—Freiberge—where the chamois was to be free to bound without fear of persecution at any time. In a few years the effect was marvellous, and their numbers increased greatly. Now, after nine years' exemption, the mountains of refuge have been thrown open to the hunters, with regrettable results. The beautiful creatures had become quite tame, and on Thursday no fewer than seventy chamois were brought into Chur by the hunters, and the price of the flesh fell to 2*d.* to 3*d.* per lb. In the village of Lungnetz, in the upper valley of the Rhine, bands of hunters from all parts of Switzerland were abroad at earliest dawn on the 20th to attack the chamois on what for nine years had been a mountain of refuge, the Riein-Tomtil. Between fifty and sixty of the graceful creatures fell here on this one day. It was only intended to permit shooting in the Freiberge from the 20th of September until the end of the month; but, as the news came in of the slaughter of the chamois everywhere where for years they had been secure, the local authorities became alarmed, and the Executive Government of Canton Graubünden telegraphed to the Federal Executive at Berne on Thursday, who on their part lost no time in forbidding, by telegraph, the further shooting of chamois in the Freiberge. A decree to this effect was issued on Friday, and on Saturday the chamois were again in possession of their mountains of refuge. Except in the Freiberge, the shooting of chamois is allowed during the month of September, and it has a great charm for adventurous mountaineers. Like most sport, however, it is not usually very remunerative.

Florilline!—For the Teeth and Breath.— A few drops of the liquid "Florilline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Florilline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2*s.* 6*d.*, of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Angle-American rug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

MILITARY RIOT AT ALDERSHOT.

A military riot, which at one moment threatened to assume the proportions of a mutiny, occurred in Aldershot about seven o'clock on Wednesday evening Oct. 6. At that hour about one hundred and fifty men of the Inniskilling Fusiliers part of a draft under orders to proceed to join the 2nd Battalion of the regiment in South Africa, collected in High-street. Some of them were armed with the legs of iron bed-cots used in barracks, and they soon began to use these freely. The disturbance quickly assumed formidable proportions, and the military police pickets had to be reinforced. The former, under the command of Captain Broackes, Provost-Marshal, grappled with the rioters with the greatest gallantry, and several of them were badly wounded in the desperate struggle which ensued. Ultimately the rioters were overpowered, and no fewer than forty-one were arrested and taken to the cells. The casualties sustained by the military police included Corporal Stone, head cut open, and Private Harrison, cuts and bruises. The corporal is now in the Cambridge Hospital. It is worthy of note that the publicans of the town co-operated with the civil and military authorities by closing their premises as long as the disturbances lasted. The riot, which is understood to have been due to dissatisfaction at being sent on foreign service, was the most serious, that has ever been witnessed at Aldershot.

DAILY EXPORTS—October 25.

For Liverpool.

Arabia s—17 cwt ganja, G. Hassum, 4 bales hemp and 2 bales ropes, Dayal Bhimjee; 100 bales wool, Goculdass Toolsidas; 55 bales wool, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co; 26 bales wool, Futtaychund Khoopchund; 16 bales skins, Punnett and Co; 299 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 117 bales cotton, Dharsey Bhimjee; 30 bales wool, Luckmidass Cullianji; 3,999 cwt wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 108 bales hemp, Mooljee Goculdass; 20 bales rags, G. Toolsidas; 25 cwt myrabollams, J. Ooka; 50 bales cotton, D. B. Khan and Co; 32 bales wool, Nuthoo Lalljee; 37 bales wool, S. Dasoomal; 124 bales hemp, V. Veerjee; 202 cwt linseed cake, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 360 cwt Massoor-dall, A. Blascheck and Co; 295 cwt coir yarn, L. Nursey; 259 bales cotton fly, Mudon Bhimjee; 33 bales skins, Farnham and Co; 1,000 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

For London.

Lawada s—3,562 cwt barley, A. Blascheck and Co.

For Hamburg.

Gwalior s—23 cwt ivory, A. Blascheck and Co.

For Hull.

River Indus s—9,200 cwt wheat, and 6,000 cwt barley, F. Masotti and Co; 4050 cwt linseed, D. B. Khan and Co; 2,250 cwt myroballams, Aldridge Salmon and Co; 2,849 cwt barley, A. Blascheck and Co; 7,999 cwt wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 4,000 cwt wheat, The Bombay Co.

Draco s—452 cwt wheat, Ewart Latham and Co.

For Antwerp.

Clan Drummond s—10 bales hides, Olcese and Co; 2,000 cwt wheat, Tousaint and Boutillier; 4,000 cwt wheat, William Bell and Co.

For Havre.

Peveril s—12,000 cwt wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

For Naples.

Kt. of St. George s—4,000 cwt wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

For Marseilles.

California s—4,000 cwt wheat, 4,000 cwt ground nuts, and 22,800 cwt gingellyseed, Ralli Bros; 3,999 cwt linseed Robert Nixon and Co.

Mounts Bay s—532 cwt wheat, J. D. Ludha.

For Genoa.

Kt of St George s—2,020 cwt wheat, Tyabjee and Co; 500 cwt wheat, William Bell and Co.

Lamport s—4,000 cwt wheat, Olcese and Co.

For Trieste.

Gwalior s—562 cwt myrabollams, Alois Schwieger.

For Venice.

Gwalior s—62 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co; 200 bales cotton, Harvey and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Clan Cameron s—4,002 cwt linseed, Remington and Co; 100 cwt mustard seed, Ritchie Steuart and Co.

For Calcutta.

Khandalla—213 bales cotton, R Luchmondass.

For Hongkong.

Hydaspes s—35 bales twist, S Abraham; 25 bales twist, R Hubibbhoy; 3 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 14 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Titania s—300 bales twist, D P Marker; 26 bales twist, H Gangji; 25 bales twist, T Ghunshamdas 24 bales twist, M Hurukchund; 590 bales twist, C Bonajee and Co.

For Shanghai.

Hydaspes s—50 bales twist, S Abrham.

Titania s—50 bales twist, Cursotji Bamonjee and Co.

For Kobe.

Hydaspes s—33 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Titania s—50 bales twist, B Ooguruchund.

For Yokohama.

Hydaspes s—15 bales twist, David Sasson and Co.

OCTOBER 26.

For Liverpool.

Arabia s—30 bales cotton, Motilal Balcristna; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.; 65 bales wool, Gunsey Kessowjee; 160 cwt coir yarn, Hajee Mitha Cassum.

For Hull.

Draco s—1,584 cwt. wheat, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

For Marseilles.

California s—3,000 cwt gingellyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 1,386 cwt wheat, and 4,449 cwt. gingellyseed, Lang Moir and Co.

For Antwerp.

Clan Drummond s—1,000 cwt poppyseed, 2,001 cwt gingellyseed, 2,001 cwt groundnuts 216 cwt mustard seed and 100 cwt meed seed, Volkart Brothers.

For Genoa.

Kt of St John (s)—2,000 cwt wheat and 1,170 cwt gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co.

Lamport (s)—2,000 cwt linseed and 2,000 cwt wheat, Wm Bell and Co.

For Calcutta.

Khandalla s—2 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

For Kobe.

Titania s—50 bales twist, Sasson J David and Co;

For Hongkong.

Titania s—75 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 250 bales twist, S Abraham; 300

MARCKS AND COMPANY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

FIG. 10.

FIG. 11.

FIG. 12.

FIG. 13.

FIG. 14.

FIG. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the size, usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a key less hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

A keyless hunter of the same size, enamelled dark-blue, or green, and set with diamond, Rs. 600.

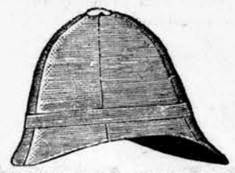
	Rs.	a.
Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11	45	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	50	0
Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12	40	0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12	60	0
Do. hunting, like illustration 11	65	0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	70	0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130	0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11	125	0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95	0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	175	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled	200	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	150	0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer	350	0
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety... from Rs. 200 to	380	0
The above in enamelled cases, set with pearls or diamonds ... from Rs. 280 to	700	0

Note.—When ordering, please quote the number of illustration.

MARCKS AND Co., LIMITED,

MANUFACTURING WATCHMAKERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.



MESSRS. HAROON CASSUM & Co.,

TAILORS, SHIRT MAKERS AND OUTFITTERS,

HAVE received a Fresh Stock of HELMETS of different shapes and kinds at following prices:—

	Rs.
Drab felt Helmet, complete protection from sunstroke, comfortable and well wearing ..... from	15
Drab felt Helmet, light and well ventilated, very durable ..... from	7 to 10
The Shikar Helmet, extra Stout, Strong and well made of brown or white Drill, a good Shooting Hat	10
White Drill Regulation Helmet, a strong and useful Helmet	10
Helmet, finest white doe, cork body, well ventilated, leather Chin-strap	16

All sorts of finest quality Helmets, black felt Hats, Terai Hats, Tweed Caps and Hats, &c., at lowest possible prices.

CALL AND SEE.

38, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY;

AND 103, OXFORD STREET, SECUNDERABAD.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

"Thilum" Testimonials.

TRADE MARK. THILUM

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881.

W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

"THE CYCLIST," OF 5TH AUGUST, 1885, AT PAGE 1043, SAYS: "THILUM,"—when we introduced this preparation to our readers a few weeks since, we did so upon the experience of a proxy. Since then we have had the pleasure of a personal application, for one day last week, when riding from Daventry rather smartly, our right knee gave out, and it was with some difficulty we reached home. The application of "THILUM," however, to the knee joint that night, the next morning, and the following evening, *effectually settled the matter*, and we have felt nothing of the weak knee since. On a subsequent occasion, too, we mounted a tandem on which the handles were too low, and struck our thighs each time the pedals went round. A smart ride of ten miles upon this machine induced a painful bruise, and we fully expected being stiff and lame the next day. A good application of "THILUM," however, after a bath in the evening, *likewise settled this matter, and we felt no more of the inconvenience.*

A member of our staff speaks highly of it as a cure for *toothache*, and altogether it has, in our hands proved itself to be all that its introducers claim for it, *and we can, thoroughly and strongly, recommend it.*"

S. GOLDER, 65, Buts, Coventry, writes on August 4th, 1885:

"Please send me a large tin per return, as I am off for a tour. Find it better than Elliman's Embrocation.

Price 6 as., 12 as., and Re. 1 per pot. Family pots Rs. 3 each contains as much as 4 one Re. pots.

I have suffered for eight long months with Assam (bad Malarious) fever, and took 2½ ounces of Quinine and 105 grains (min. ?) of Tincture of Arsenicum, but nothing had the desired effect, but Henry's "JVARA-HARI," which I consider *worth its weight in gold*. It was recommended to me by a friend, after I was thoroughly disgusted with all medicines, and no hope of ever getting rid of the nasty fever; and on his recommendation ordered ½ dozen Bottles; so from personal experience I can state that it only wants to be tried to be always used.—E. GASPER. Calcutta, 29*th Feb.* 1884.

TRADE MARK. JVARA-HARI. ज्वरहरि ಜ್ವರಹರಿ

Allow me to testify in conclusion to the efficacy of both your "THILUM" & "JVARA-HARI," samples of which you were good enough to give me when in Madras. The "THILUM" had a wonderfully curative effect on a very severe Sore Throat that I suffered from which it relieved instantly while the "JVARA-HARI," I used with great effect on a Lady who was suffering from a bad attack of MALARIOUS FEVER in the Central Provinces.

R. KNIGHT, Calcutta.

THE HONORABLE G. O'CALLAGHAN, UMBALLA, writes: "JVARA-HARI." It is a dead cure for fever amongst natives; they all swear by it and say that it is worth Quinine a hundred times over, so please send six bottles.

Price 8 as., one Re., and Rs. 1-8 per Bottle, packing free if 6 bottles are taken in parcel.

TRADE MARK. HIPPACEA

The Stable requisite for *Broken knees, Bruises, Stiffness, Cuts, Cracked Heels, Swellings, Sore shoulders and backs, Bites, and Stings of Insects, &c., &c., Mange* and other skin diseases of Horses, Dogs, Cows, &c.

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TESTIMONIALS.

I have tried your sample of the "HIPPACEA" on one of my horses with a sore back. It was a very severe case caused by a side saddle when hunting in a hilly country; I found it heal the wound, and also encourage the growth of hair more quickly and better than any remedy I have ever yet tried, and in a light case it was really wonderful. Being the hunting season and my horses so liable to hurt, I sent at once for more not caring to be without it in my stables, having proved its really excellent virtue.

Montpelier Riding School, Bath, November 25th, 1884.

JAMES ROBERTS, Riding Master.

Omum-Carpoor TRADE MARK.

This remedy has long been before the public under the name of Compound Essence of Omum and Camphor.

Is an effectual remedy for CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, FLATULENCE, COLIC, SPASMS in STOMACH and BOWELS, &c.

N.B.—For women who suffer from Dysmenhorrhœa this preparation is invaluable.

Price 8 Ans., 1 R. and 1½. Packing 4 Ans. either size.

TESTIMONIAL.

Diarrhœa, Colic.—I have much pleasure in testifying to the wonderful efficacy of the "Compound Essence of Omum and Camphor," manufactured by F. H. BOWDEN of Madras. It has been tried by me repeatedly in cases of Diarrhœa, Colic accompanied by flatulence, and other spasmodic affections, and I have always found it infallible. No family should be without a bottle or two of this specific.

E. TRUTWEIN, Apothecary.

Trichinopoly, 1st May, 1884.

To be had of the Manufacturer and Propritor,

F. H. BOWDEN, Armenian Street, Madras.

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N.B.—Send for Henry's pamphlet, forwarded post-free on application.

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JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

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A SET OF FOUR GOLD "NATIONAL PLANT" SCARF PINS,

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SCOTLAND..... „ Thistle.
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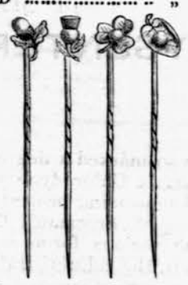

These Pins are also admirably adapted for LADIES' USE, and are, indeed, fashionable for the purpose being worn in the bonnet strings and dress.

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The "Acorn" and "Thistle" pins...Rs. 16 each.
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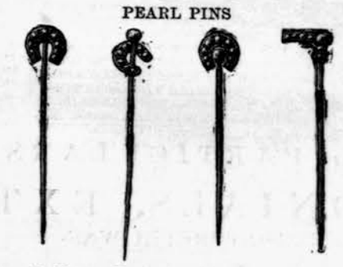

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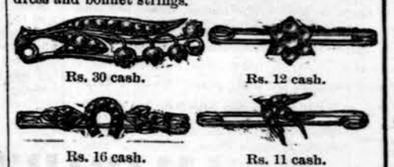
These Pearl-set Brooches are the height of the fashion. The settings are of 18-carat gold; the designs are exquisite; and the finish unsurpassed. Ladies wear any number up to half-a-dozen in the dress and bonnet strings.



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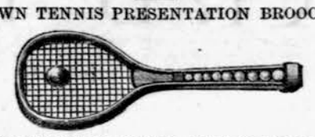

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This is a remarkably pretty Brooch.
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Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

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Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. (in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

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IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary sufings of protracted disease invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.,

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1885, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian house. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of its extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman has deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and limitation.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT.

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FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

Discovered and Invented by RICHARD FREEMAN in 1844, and Introduced into India in 1850.

IS

THE MOST VALUABLE INDIAN AND TROPICAL REMEDY KNOWN.

IT MAY BE *ABSOLUTELY RELIED ON FOR THE TREATMENT OF*

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERA.
FEVER, INFLUENZA, AGUE.
CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, AND DENGUE FEVER.

No other remedy known possesses in so marked a degree the properties of a *Sedative*, an *Antispasmodic*, an *Astringent* or *Diaphoretic;* hence Freeman's Chlorodyne has established for itself a reputation in India as being a remedial agent of extreme utility, and possessing properties of immense importance both to Europeans and Natives. Quinine, since the introduction of Freeman's Chlorodyne, no longer holds in India the position it once did, for in those cases of Fever, and the various forms of Neuralgia in which Quinine has completely failed, even when given in half-drachm doses, the administration of Freeman's Chlorodyne has been found to succeed.

It is very common practice in India now to take a small dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne night and morning when Cholera is rife, as a Prophylactic, instead of taking, as formerly was the custom, a dose of Quinine. It is far more palatable, does not produce nausea and sickness, which Quinine nearly always does, but is far more efficacious, producing a feeling of comfort and warmth, and restoring confidence to the nervous. People who travel much in India, whether by Palkee-dawk, Train or Boat, and Soldiers on the line of march, should always carry Freeman's Chlorodyne. In no country in the world are people so suddenly seized with Diarrhœa and Cholera as in India.

INDIAN DISEASES, AND THEIR TREATMENT BY FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE.

FEVERS.—In that form of low Fever, the result of Miasma, and peculiar to many districts of India, *e.g.*, Assam Fever, Peshawur Fever, Gorukpur Fever, Burdwan Fever, and so on, Freeman's Chlorodyne is now used, on a very large scale, both by Medical Men, Planters, Missionaries, and others, in preference to Quinine. In many cases of fever, which prevail in India, especially in the Tea districts of Assam, Chittagong, Cachar, Sylhet, the Kangra Valley, Darjeeling, and elsewhere, Freeman's Chlorodyne has proved immensely superior, in its curative powers, to Quinine, and experience seems to show that if given at THE VERY COMMENCEMENT, IT CUTS SHORT THE FEVER. And one well-known Planter in Assam thus writes:—"Since I have used Freeman's Chlorodyne the sick-list has been reduced fifty per cent., "and this fact, together with the price of Freeman's Chlorodyne being half that of Quinine, my Direc- "tors have been much pleased with the saving of expense on this score, to say nothing of the labour "being more satisfactorily performed. Many of the coolies come of their own accord to myself or the "Native Doctor and ask for 'Freeman Sahib Diwa.' There can be no question that Freeman's Chloro- "dyne is becoming daily more appreciated and more popular in all the Tea Gardens, and I should think "throughout India generally. In the early stages of Diarrhœa and Dysentery it acts like a charm, and "we hang up in the Tea houses and offices your explicit directions for the treatment of Cholera."

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—These are two of the most common diseases in India, and it is well known that if the former disease is at once checked, the probabilities are you have warded off the latter malady.

AS AN ASTRINGENT.—The effects of Freeman's Chlorodyne in these diseases are most signal; in Diarrhœa, if given soon enough, it seldom fails to check the disease; in Dysentery it produces healthy evacuations, checking the passage of blood and mucus, while its Anodyne effects are shown by rapidly relieving pain, spasms, and tenesmus, supporting the system, keeping up the warmth of the surface and extremities of the body, and, at the same time, moderating the action of the bowels.

ASIATIC OR MALIGNANT CHOLERA.—Freeman's Chlorodyne is now largely employed in the Tropics for the treatment of this epidemic malady, and a separate paper is wrapped round each bottle containing concise and explicit directions for the treatment of Cholera by Freeman's Original Chlorodyne. Mr. Freeman takes this opportunity of thanking his Anglo-Indian friends and customers for circulating these Directions at Fairs, in Camps, and large religious gatherings. As an Antispasmodic and Sedative for the relief of pain, and in that large class of nervous affections so prevalent throughout India, no remedy is enhibited with so much confidence or such gratifying results as FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE. Tic-doloreux, Sciatica, Cramp, Neuralgia, Colic, Gout, Tooth and Ear-ache, and all other forms of Nerve pain, its administration has been found to exercise most remarkable curative effects. The pain is AT ONCE relieved, the nervous system is quieted, and sleep is produced without exciting the action of the heart or producing subsequent nervous headache. Dr. Aitken, in his Science and Practice of Medicine, Vol. ii., p. 983, recommends in the treatment of Colic Chlorodyne.

ASTHMA.—As an antispasmodic for this malady it is a very valuable medicine, and many old Indians never hesitate, on the approach of an attack, at once to take a dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne. Its effect in all Asthmatic affections is very striking. Shortly after taking it in these cases, a feeling of comfort commences, and a tranquil composed state ensues, followed by the entire cessation of the distressing shortness of breath and difficulty of breathing and sleep.

In Colds, Influenza and Ague, Freeman's Chlorodyne is employed with much benefit. When prescribed for the two former diseases, it produces a general glow, followed by a free perspiration, during which the pulse improves in character from a feeble, quick, and bounding one, to a full elastic compressible pulse. In Ague it frequently prevents an attack; or, failing this, reduces the violence of the fit to a minimum.

FULL PARTICULARS AS TO DOSE, &c., ARE WRAPPED ROUND EACH BOTTLE.

THE TESTIMONIALS, EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL REPORTS, PUBLIC PRESS, &c.

(1).—AFGHAN WAR.

"Head Quarters Staff, Cabul,
"May 5th, 1880.

"MR. R. FREEMAN,

"DEAR SIR,

"It is with much pleasure that I am able to state that your Chlorodyne has been of Special Service to me in alleviating the wearisome Spasms of Asthma, which is here existent in an aggravated form. Many of my patients now come and beg me to give them that medicine which always relieves them, and which I need hardly say is your Chlorodyne.

"Yours faithfully,
"CHARLES W. OWEN, L.R.C.P.,
"Lond.; M.R.C.S., Eng.,
"*The Divisional Head Quarters*
"*Staff and Civil Surgeon, Cabul.*"

(2).—RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

The "TIMES," AUGUST 13th, 1877.—From our Own Correspondent with the Russian Army.

Okoum, *July 25th*, 1877.

"The want of sanitary arrangements in the Russian Camp was dreadful, and had we remained there a few weeks longer, dysentery and typhoid fever would have played more havoc in our ranks than the bombs of the Turks. I myself acquired an unenviable reputation as a doctor owing to my being provided with a small bottle of CHLORODYNE, with which I EFFECTED MIRACULOUS CURES."

(3).—FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Copy of Testimonial and letter from Monsieur BONJOUR BARTHELEMY, Delegate of the Society for the Relief of the Wounded, Founder of the Catholic Committee, Decorated with the Cross of the Convention of Geneva.

"LE CAILLON PRES MEUNG SUR LOIR, FRANCE, *June 18th*, 1873.

"I hereby attest that the CHLORODYNE manufactured by RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST, OF LONDON, is the best remedy against CHOLERA and DYSENTERY; and further affirm, as Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances and of French Prisoners during the War from 1870 to 1871, that a large number of those under my care were attacked with DYSENTERY, and that by means of his CHLORODYNE they were in a few days perfectly cured.—(*Signed*) BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

"LE CAILLON, *May 25th*, 1873.

"DEAR SIR,

"I shall feel obliged if you will have the kindness to forward me a bottle of your Chlorodyne. You will perhaps be surprised to know how I became acquainted with your beneficial remedy. In 1870 war was declared against Prussia. I was appointed Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances, and among the contents of the medicine chests were many bottles of your Chlorodyne from your establishment, which was used extensively by the Medical Staff. I also used it in my Hospital, and I can truly say that every person attacked with Dysentery, to whom I administered twenty to twenty-five drops, was very shortly cured. I was afterwards appointed Director of French Prisoners, and can state that one morning, while I was going my daily round, I found twenty-five of them suffering from Dysentery, concerning whom the medical men had no hope. I at once administered to them twenty-five drops of your Chlorodyne, and in a few days *all were restored to perfect health.*

"You have my full permission to make use of my name in your circulars, as testifying to the value of your Chlorodyne.

"MR. RICHARD FREEMAN." "Believe me, dear Sir, yours faithfully, BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

(4).—MESSAGE FROM EARL RUSSELL.

The Right Honourable EARL RUSSELL transmitted to Mr. R. FREEMAN, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE, the following extract of a despatch from Acting-Consul WEBB, dated Manilla, September 17th, 1864:—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. BURKE I have saved several lives."

(5).—MEDICAL MEN.

Testimonials from Medical men have been received to the number of many thousand.

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GENUINE CHLORODYNE IS ONLY MANUFACTURED BY THE SOLE INVENTOR,

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The Indian Public are respectfully requested to notice that FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE is the ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE, and the extraordinary Medical Reports on its efficacy render it of vital importance that they should obtain the "GENUINE," which is only sold under the protection of the Government, authorising a Stamp bearing the words, "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE," without which it is spurious.

Four Chancery Suits terminated in favour of FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE, and against J. Collis Browne and J. T. Davenport, Lord Chancellor Selbourne, Lord Justice James, and Lord Justice Mellish, condemned their proceedings, and decreed them to pay all costs. Reports of the suits in "Times," January 12 and July 13, 1864, and April 29 and July 24, 1873, and "British Medical Journal," May 3, 1873.

Anglo-Indian and Native Purchasers are cautioned not to have palmed upon them any substitute. There are other preparations bearing the name of Chlorodyne, but quite devoid of its wonderful effects. See that the Trade Mark, "The Elephant" or "Hathi," is on the wrapper, &c., which is the only True Chlorodyne.

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Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

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Dr. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

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JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.
Late Staff Surgeon Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

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Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

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